

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.



rn

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
LIBRARY
Washington, D.C.

1903

Alfred J. Brown
Seed Co.
GRAND RAPIDS,
MICH.





The birth place of the Alfred J. Brown Seed Co.
 Photograph taken in 1885.
 No. 154 East Fulton Street.



Photograph view of Seed Store, taken in 1892.
 Nos. 24 and 26 N. Division Street.



Photograph view of Seed and Fruit Stores
 taken June, 1887.
 Nos. 16 and 18 N. Division Street.



A photograph view showing front of
 Seed and Fruit Stores, taken in September, 1888,
 during peach season.
 Nos. 16 and 18 N. Division Street.



Photograph view showing the building we occupied
 from 1893 to 1903, and where we still
 conduct our retail business.
 Nos. 24 and 26 N. Division Street.

To Our Friends and Patrons :

In preparing our catalogue for the season of 1903 we have discarded some of the old varieties which have proved of no particular merit, and added other varieties of sterling value.

On account of the very bad harvesting season of 1902 many varieties came in short, and in consequence prices are a little higher. This, however, effects but a few kinds. We have taken the greatest pains in caring for our seed crops, and notwithstanding the bad season for harvesting we are able to offer choice quality of every variety we catalogue.

The Cucumber crop was almost an entire failure, some varieties failing completely. We will fill orders on varieties that are short only as long as our stocks will permit.



Notice of Removal.

On account of increasing business we found it necessary to seek larger and more convenient quarters. We have therefore moved our wholesale warehouse and general offices to Nos. 20 and 22 Ottawa street. At this location we buy from farmers such articles as Clover, Timothy, Pop Corn, Beans, etc. We also do our recleaning and shipping at the new location, but our retail store will remain in the same place that we have occupied for the last twelve years. We have refitted our retail store with new fixtures, making everything convenient for taking care of the large retail business, and we are now much better prepared to not only take care of the retail trade, but also our wholesale business.

Hoping that we may continue to enjoy your confidence and to have the pleasure of serving you with the best seeds at reasonable prices, we remain,

Yours truly,

ALFRED J. BROWN SEED CO.

ORDERS BY MAIL.

We will pay postage only on small seeds. On agricultural, grass and field seeds, peas, beans, corn, etc., charges must be paid by the purchaser, either by express or freight. In ordering such seeds by mail postpaid please add 15c per quart, 10c per pint and 10c per lb.

While we exercise great care in the growing, harvesting and handling of all seeds sent out by us, we give no warranty as to description, productiveness, purity or any other matter pertaining to same, and we will not be held responsible for any failure of crops. If the purchaser does not accept the seeds on these terms and conditions they are at once to be returned.

ALFRED J. BROWN SEED CO.

ARTICHOKE.

✓ Large Globe.

The best for general use. Buds large, almost round; scales pale green, shading to violet at the base; thick and fleshy.

Pkt. 5c., oz. 35c., lb. \$4.00.

✓ **Artichoke Roots**, per bushel, \$1.00.



Culture—Sow in hot bed in February or March, and transplant so as to give plenty of room until danger of frost is over. Then set in very rich, well-drained soil in rows four feet apart and two feet apart in a row. The plants can be raised in seed beds out of doors, but in that case will not be likely to produce heads the first year. The edible portion is the undeveloped flower heads, which are produced from about September 1st until frost. Late in the fall cut off the old tops and thoroughly protect the crowns with

leaves or straw, to prevent severe freezing. The second year thin the starting shoots to three of the best, which will commence to form heads about July 1st. The plants may also be blanched like Cardoons. This is accomplished by cutting back in July the stems close to the ground; the rapidly growing shoots which then start up may be tied and blanched like celery. As Artichoke plants do not yield satisfactorily after three or four years, it is best to start a new plantation at least as often as once in three years.

ASPARAGUS.

✓ Conovers Colossal.

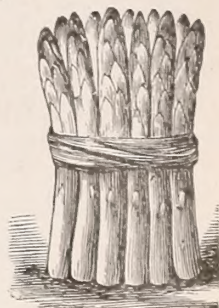
An old standard, mammoth green sort, of good quality.

Oz. 5c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 c., lb. 50c.

✓ ASPARAGUS ROOTS.

One-year-old roots, 25c. per 100.

Large two-year-old roots, 40c. per 100.



Asparagus Culture.—Beds are usually formed by setting plants one or two years old, which can be procured of us. If you wish to grow plants yourself, pour hot (but not boiling) water on the seed, and let stand until cool; pour it off and repeat two or three times with fresh hot water. Then sow in drills one foot apart and two inches deep in light, rich soil. When the plants are well up, thin to about one inch apart, and give frequent and thorough cultivation during the summer. If this has been well done, the plants will



be fit to set the next spring. The permanent beds should be prepared by deep plowing or spading and thoroughly enriching the ground with stable manure or other fertilizer. If the subsoil is not naturally loose and friable, it should be made so by thoroughly stirring with a subsoil plow or spade. Set the plants about four inches deep and one or two feet apart in rows four to six feet apart. After the plants are well started, give frequent and thorough cultivation. Early the next spring, spade in a heavy dressing of manure, and one quart of salt to each square rod and cultivate well as long as the size

of the plants will permit, or until they begin to die down. The next season the bed may be cut over two or three times; but if this is done, all the shoots, no matter how small, should be cut. After the final cutting, give a good dressing of manure, ashes and salt. Cultivate frequently, until the plants meet in the rows. In autumn, after the tops are fully ripe and yellow, they should be cut and burned. If well cultivated and manured, the bed should give a full crop the following season and continue productive for eight or ten years.

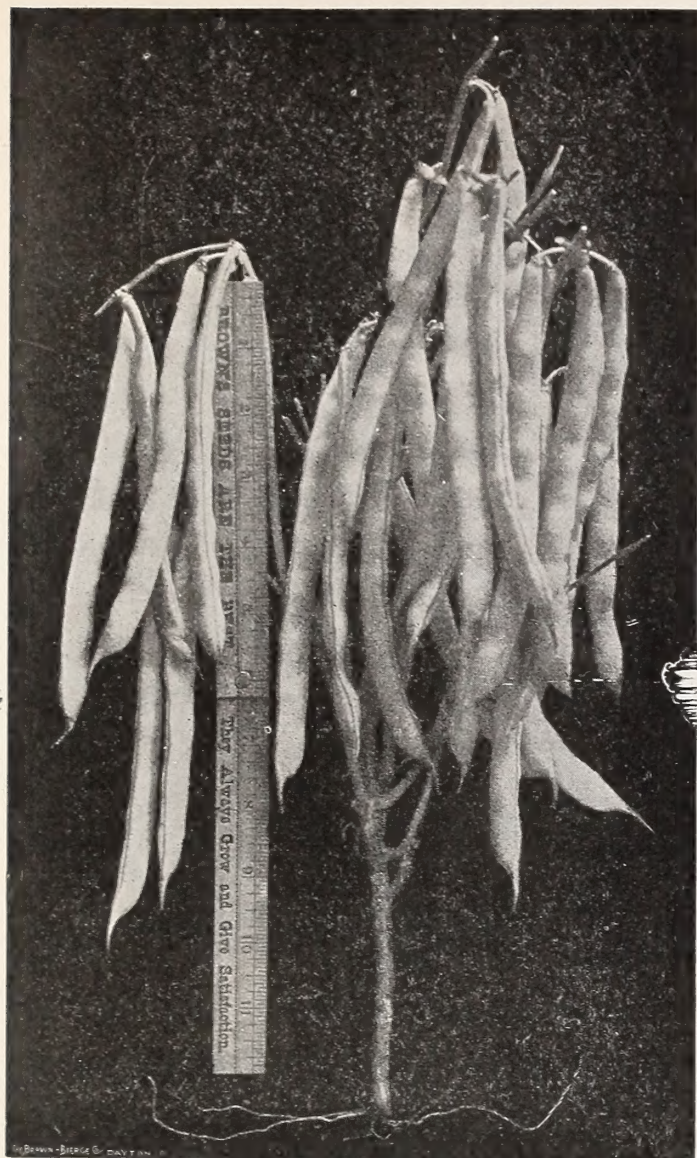


Photo Showing a Single Plant Stripped of Its Foliage.

BEANS Dwarf or Snap

✓ DAVIS KIDNEY WAX

Introduced by us in 1894.

The Hardest and Most Productive Bush Wax Bean in Cultivation. Becoming Popular Everywhere.

The plant is strong and vigorous, carries the pods well to the center and so productive that many pods show above the foliage. The seed is pure white, kidney shaped and excellent for baking.

Pods waxy-white, long, straight and handsome, absolutely rustless and if not left too long on the vines are tender and of fine flavor.

✓ **The Best Wax Bean** for market gardeners and canners, and equally as good for the home garden.

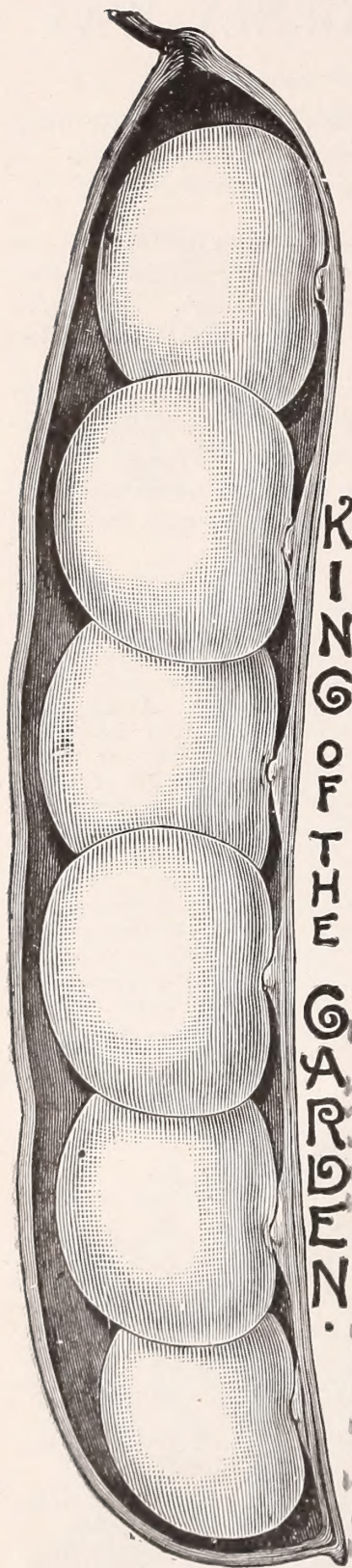
Culture.—There is nothing that responds more readily to good cultivation and soil than beans. We advise fall plowing to insure the best results. The land that is best adapted to beans is medium rich, well drained loam, which has been fertilized for a previous crop. As the plant is sensitive to both cold and wet, they should not be planted until the ground has become warm and dry. While the largest returns are obtained from planting in drills from two to three feet apart, good results may be had from planting in hills two feet apart each way. In this way the crop may be kept clean at less expense. It is not necessary to give the bean crop deep cultivation. If the ground is kept clean up to the time of blossoming, and the season favorable, success is sure. It is detrimental to the crop to cultivate after beans begin to set, as it will cause them to blast and injure the crop to a large extent.

DWARF GREEN POD SORTS.

	Qt.	Pk.	Bush.
✓ Giant Stringless Valentine	25	\$1 50	\$5 50
✓ Valentine Imp. Round Pod...	20	1 25	4 00
✓ Burpee's Stringless Green Pod	25	1 50	5 50
✓ Extra Early Refugee.....	20	1 25	4 00
✓ Refugee or Thousand to One..	20	1 25	4 00
✓ Dwarf Horticultural.....	20	1 25	4 00
✓ Long Yellow Six Weeks.....	20	1 25	4 00
✓ Round Pod Six Weeks.....	20	1 25	4 25
✓ Best of All.....	20	1 25	4 50
✓ Goddard or Boston Favorite..	20	1 00	3 50
✓ Early Mohawk.....	20	1 25	4 00
✓ White Marrow.....	15	85	3 00
✓ White Kidney.....	15	80	2 75
✓ Red Kidney.....	15	80	2 75
✓ China Red Eye.....	20	1 25	4 00
✓ Brown Swedish.....	15	75	2 50
✓ Improved Navy.....	15	75	2 50
✓ Boston Pea.....	15	75	2 50



BEANS—DWARF OR SNAP.



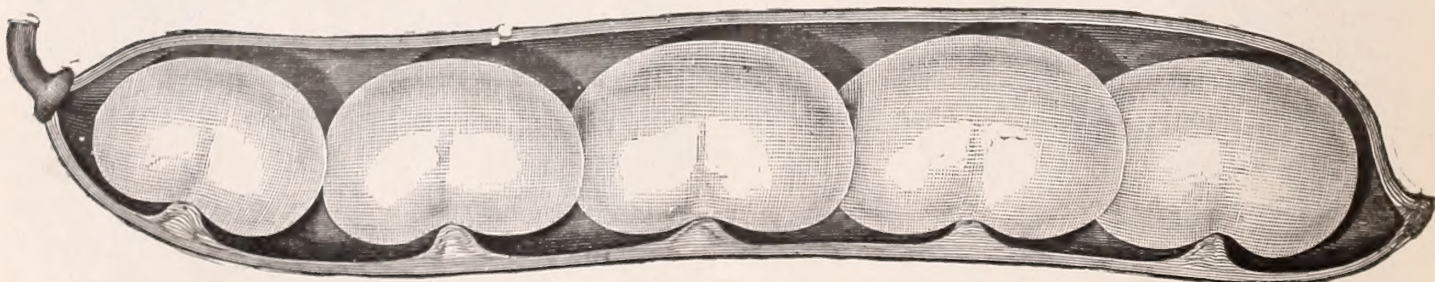
KING OF THE GARDEN.



Challenge Dwarf Black Wax.

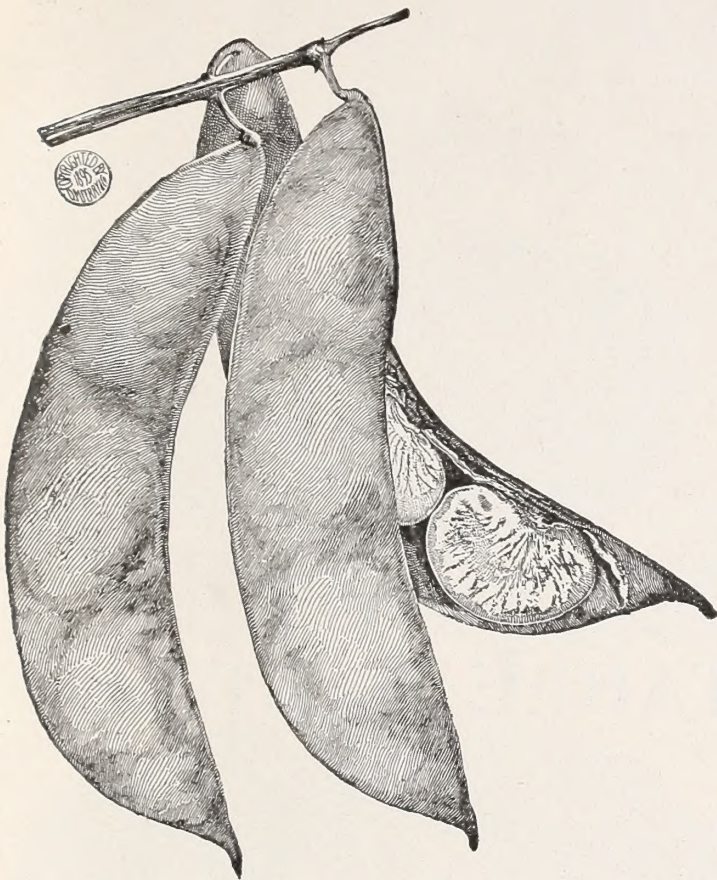
DWARF WAX SORTS.

	Qt.	Pk. —	Bu.
Davis Kidney Wax.....	30	\$1 75	\$6 50
Wardwell's Kidney Wax.....	30	1 75	6 50
Dwarf Golden Wax.....	30	1 60	6 00
Challenge Black Wax.....	30	1 75	6 50
Improved Golden Wax.....	30	1 75	6 50
German Black Wax.....	30	1 75	6 50
Currie's Rust-Proof.....	25	1 50	5 50
Yosemite Mammoth Wax.....	40	2 25	
Golden Eye Wax.....	25	1 50	5 50
Refugee Wax.....	25	1 50	5 50
Valentine Wax.....	25	1 50	5 50
Keeney's Rustless Wax.....	25	1 50	5 50
Flagolet Scarlet Wax.....	30	1 60	6 00
Flagolet Violet Wax.....	30	1 60	6 00
Jones Stringless Wax.....	30	1 75	6 50
German White Wax.....	30	1 75	6 50
Saddleback Black Wax.....	30	1 75	6 50
Crystal White Wax.....		Crop failed.	

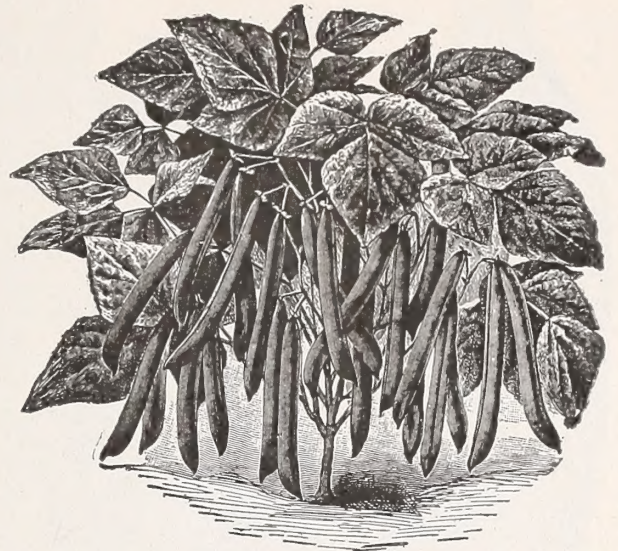


Early Jersey Lima.

BEANS—POLE AND LIMA.



Seibert's Early Lima.



Giant Stringless Green Pod.



Refugee or 1000 to 1.



Improved Dutch Case Knife.

POLE VARIETIES.

	Qt.	4 qts.	Pk.
✓ London Horticultural....	30	\$1 00	\$1 75
✓ Dutch Case Knife.....	30	1 00	1 75
✓ Kentucky Wonder.....	30	1 00	1 75
✓ Lazy Wife.....	30	1 00	1 75
✓ White Creaseback.....	30	1 00	1 75
✓ Southern Prolific.....	25	90	1 60
✓ Cut Short or Corn Hill...	25	85	1 65
✓ Golden Cluster.....	35	1 25	2 25
✓ Scarlet Runner.....	40	1 25	2 25

BUSH LIMA.

	Qt.	4 qts.	Pk.
✓ Burpee's Bush Lima....	35	\$1 00	\$2 00
✓ Henderson's Bush Lima..	35	1 00	2 00
✓ Dreer's Bush Lima.....	40	1 25	2 40
✓ Jackson Wonder.....	30	1 00	1 75
✓ King of the Garden Lima.	35	1 10	2 00
✓ Early Jersey Lima.....	30	1 00	1 75
✓ Large White Lima.....	30	1 00	1 75
✓ Seibert's Early Lima....	30	1 00	1 75
✓ Dreer's Pole Lima.....	40	1 25	2 25

BEETS.



Mammoth Long Red
Mangel Wurzel.

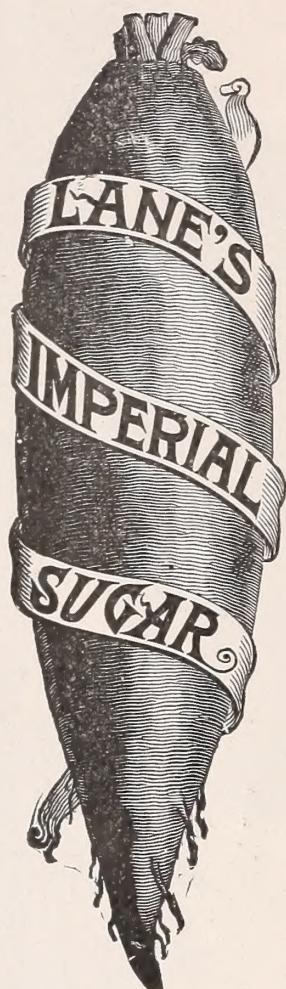


TABLE BEETS.

	Per oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	1 lb.
✓ Crosby's Egyptian	5	15	50
✓ Eclipse	5	15	50
✓ Egyptian	5	15	50
✓ Early Blood Turnip	5	15	50
✓ Edmund's Blood Turnip ..	5	15	50
✓ Detroit Dark Red	5	15	50
✓ Bastain's Half Long	5	15	50
✓ Long Blood Red	5	15	50
✓ Swiss Chard or Kale	5	15	50

SUGAR BEETS



Klein Wanzleben.

MANGEL AND STOCK BEETS.

	Per lb.	5 lbs
✓ Mammoth Long Red	25	\$1 00
✓ Golden Tankard	25	1 00
✓ Intermediate Yellow	25	1 00
✓ Red Globe	25	1 00
✓ Imperial Sugar	25	1 00
✓ Yellow French Sugar	25	1 00

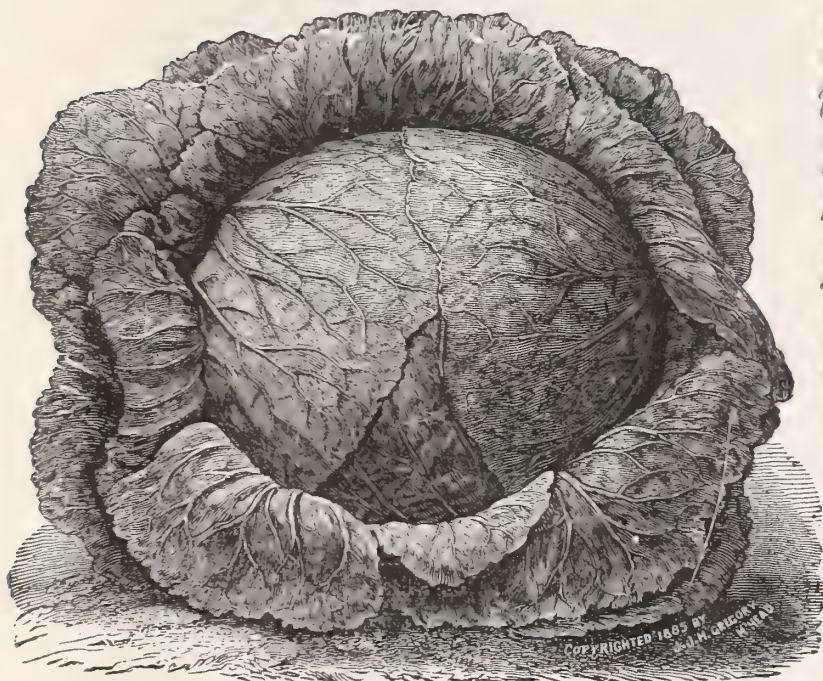
Those desiring Seed for Sugar Making please write us for special prices on hundred pound and ton lots.

CABBAGE

Culture.—The cabbage requires deep cultivation—a heavy, moist, rich loam is most suitable. For early use seed should be sown in a hot bed or cold frame. But for winter use the seed should be sown in a seed bed early in the spring. Some of the large, late varieties seem to do best when seeds are sown in the hill, where they are to remain. Cabbages should be hoed every week, and the ground thoroughly stirred, drawing a little earth up to the plant when they begin to head. They may then be thoroughly cultivated and left to mature. If the heads have a tendency to bursting, loosening the roots will very often retard the growth sufficient to prevent bursting.



Premium Flat Dutch.



All Seasons.

	Oz.	1/4 lb.	lb.
✓ Early Jersey Wakefield.....	20	75	\$2 75
✓ Large Wakefield Charleston ...	20	75	2 75
✓ Early Etamps.....	20	60	2 00
✓ Extra Early Express.....	20	60	2 00
✓ Early Winningstaadt.....	20	50	1 50
✓ Early York.....	20	50	1 50
✓ Henderson's Early Summer...	20	60	2 00
✓ Henderson's Succession.....	20	70	2 50
✓ Fottler's Improved Brunswick.	20	50	1 50
✓ All Season's.....	20	60	2 00
✓ Early Flat Dutch.....	20	60	2 00
✓ All Head.....	25	90	3 00
✓ Premium Flat Dutch.....	20	50	1 75
✓ Danish Round Winter.....	25	80	2 50
✓ Hollander	20	70	2 00
✓ Marblehead Mammoth.....	20	50	1 75
✓ Surehead.....	20	60	2 00
✓ Stone Mason Marblehead.....	20	60	1 75
✓ Savoy Imp. American.....	20	60	2 00
✓ Filderkraut	15	50	1 50
✓ Early Blood Red.....	15	50	1 50
✓ Mammoth Rock Red.....	20	60	2 00

CAULIFLOWER.

Culture.—The Cauliflower delights in a rich, moist soil. For early summer crop, seed should be sown in March in a hot-bed, and when the plants are sufficiently large enough, they should be transplanted into a cold frame. This will harden them off and prepare them for the open ground. As the plant is hardy the Cauliflower may be set in the open ground as soon as danger of hard freezing is over. For fall and winter Cauliflower the seed should be sown in a cool, moist place on the north side of a building or fence about May 1st. The crop should be thoroughly cultivated and the plants kept free from worms by using insect powder. The Cauliflower will not head up well in hot, dry weather, and for this reason it is necessary that the seed should be sown so as to bring the plants to maturity in the early summer or late fall.



Henderson's Snow Ball (True).

Per pkt.	1/4 oz.	Oz.	1/4 lb.	Lb.
	25	60	\$2 00	\$7 00 \$24 00

GARROTS.

Culture.—The Carrot should be extensively used, both for culinary and stock feeding. The vegetable is wholesome and nutritious. It is especially valuable for feeding horses and milch cows. The early varieties are used exclusively for the table, while the half long and long Yellow varieties are used mostly for horses. The Mammoth White and Belgium varieties are used almost exclusively for cattle. A rich, sandy loam we consider the best soil for carrots, although any good land if deeply worked will produce a satisfactory crop. Seed should be sown as early in the spring as the ground is fit to work. The early table varieties should be sown in rows 16 to 20 inches apart. The

half long and white varieties should be sown 2 feet

apart. The seed required to an acre is two or three pounds. When the plants begin to appear the ground should be hoed thoroughly. Thin the small table sorts to about an inch apart in a row, and the late field varieties three to six inches apart. In storing Carrots for the winter they can be kept like other roots, such as beets and turnips.

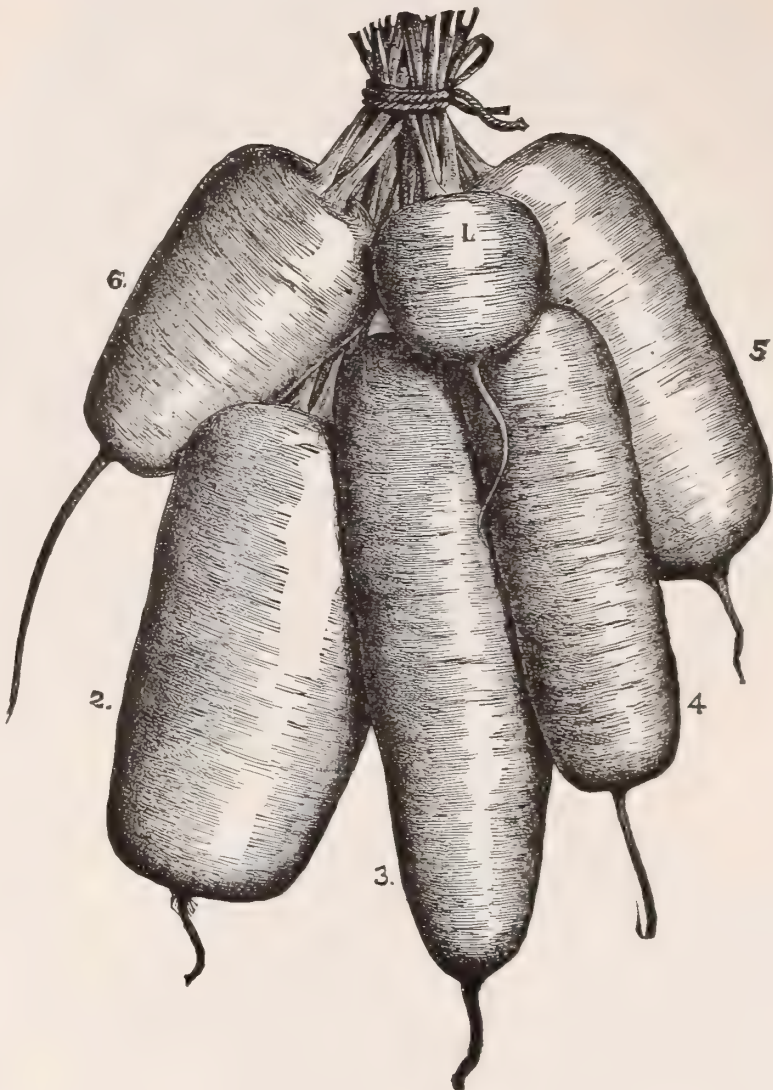


TABLE CARROTS.

	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Lb.
✓ Early Short Horn.....	10	25	90
✓ Danver's Half Long.....	10	25	90
✓ Chantenay Stump Rooted.....	10	25	85
✓ Guerande or Ox Heart	10	25	90
✓ Nantes Half Long.....	10	25	85
✓ Intermediate Pointed	10	25	85
✓ Long Orange.....	10	25	80

STOCK CARROTS.

	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Lb.
✓ Mammoth White Intermediate.....	35	\$1 00
✓ Giant White Belgium.....	15	50
✓ Orange Belgium.....	15	50

CELERY.

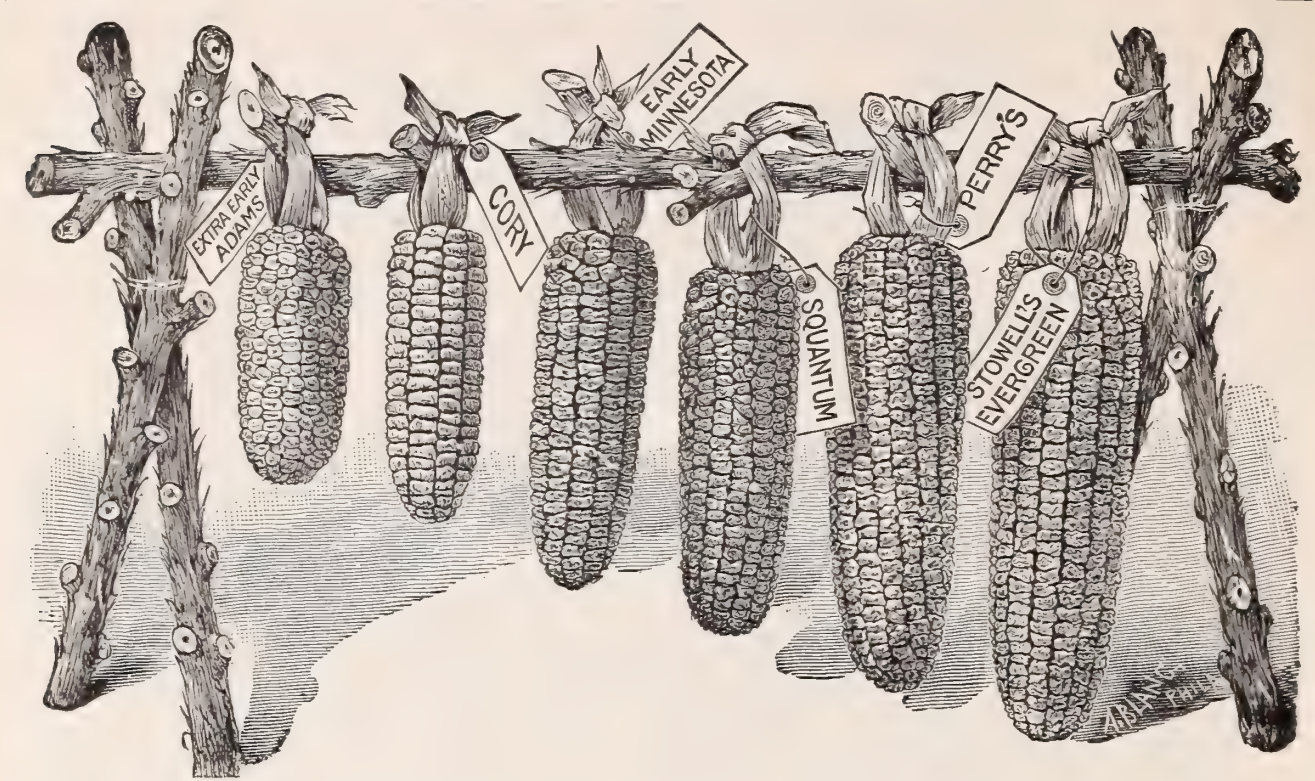


Golden Self Blanching.

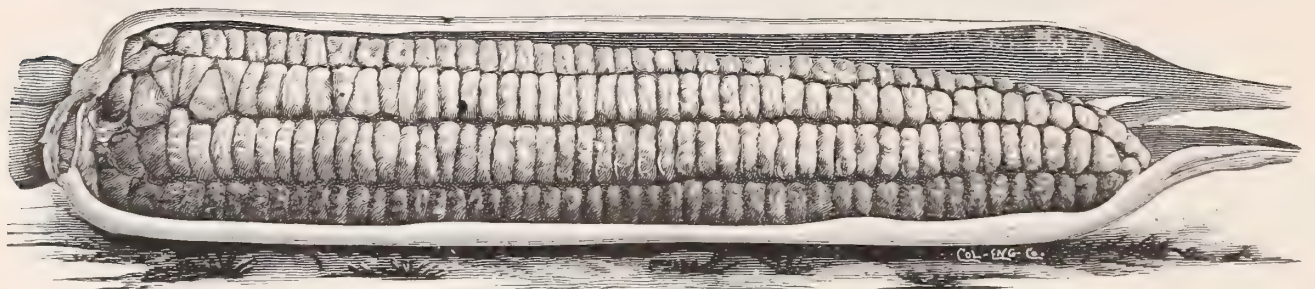
Culture.—Sow seeds in a hot bed or in a cold frame. As soon as the plants are about three inches high, transplant to a nicely prepared bed in the border, setting them four or five inches apart. When some are eight inches high, and fine, stocky plants, set them in trenches. Earth up a little during summer, keeping the leaf stocks close together, so that soil cannot get between them. Finish earthing up in autumn, and never hoe or earth up in moist weather, nor when the plants are moistened with dew. To preserve the celery for winter, dig trenches a foot in width and as deep as the tops of the plants. Stand the celery in these erect as they grow with what dirt adheres to the roots, packing closely but not crowding. After the trench is filled it should be covered with straw or leaves, as a protection from frost. Do not cover until the weather becomes quite cold, and then only a little at a time, as the cold becomes greater. Celery will bear a great deal of frost. The trench must have a good drainage. The celery is an article that has now become almost a universal standard in the list of vegetables. Hundreds of carloads are shipped from Michigan each year with an ever increasing demand.



	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Lb
✓ Golden Self Blanching.	25	75	\$2 75
✓ White Plume	20	60	2 00
✓ Pink Plume.....	20	60	2 00
✓ Giant Pascal.....	15	50	1 75
✓ Kalamazoo.....	15	40	1 50
✓ Rose Ribbed Paris....	25	80	3 00
✓ Perfection Hartwell...	15	50	1 75
✓ Dwarf White Solid...	15	40	1 50
✓ Crawford's Half Dwarf	15	40	1 50
✓ Dwarf Golden Heart...	15	40	1 50
✓ Boston Market.....	15	40	1 50
Celeriac or Turnip			
Rooted	10	30	1 00
Celery Seed for flavor-			
ing	05	10	25



CULTURE.—The Sweet Corn delights in a rich warm soil, although good corn can be grown on any ordinary good soil if it has been thoroughly worked before planting. Frequent and shallow cultivation is most desirable, but should cease as soon as the tassels begin to appear.



Improved Early Evergreen.

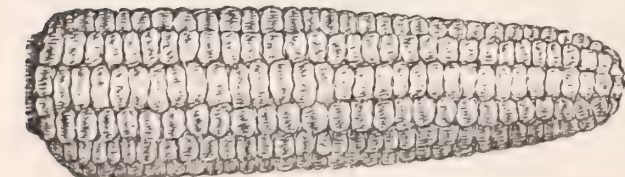
CORN.



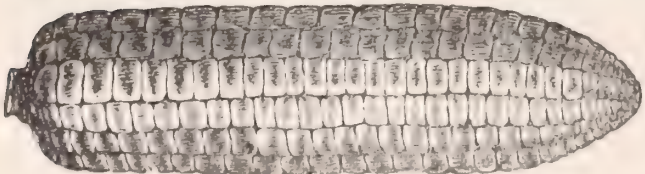
Crosby's Early.



Moor's Concord.



Old Colony.



Early Mammoth.

	Qt.	Pk.	Bu.
✓ Mammoth White Cory.	20	\$1 00	\$3 50
✓ White Cob Cory	20	1 00	3 50
✓ Early Minnesota	20	90	3 25
✓ Crosby's Early	20	90	3 25
✓ Moor's Concord	20	1 00	3 50
✓ Old Colony	20	90	3 25
✓ Shaker's Early	20	90	3 25
✓ Perry's Hybrid	20	90	3 25
✓ Black Mexican	20	90	3 25
✓ Ferry's Evergreen	20	1 00	3 50
✓ Stowell's Evergreen ...	20	1 00	3 50
✓ Country Gentleman	20	1 00	3 50
✓ Mammoth h.	20	1 10	4 00

CRESS.

	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
✓ Broad Leaved	5	15	50
✓ Curled or Pepper Grass	5	15	40
✓ Water Cress	20	65	2 50

CORN SALAD.

✓ Broad Leaved	5	15	50
✓ Large Seeded	5	15	50



Growing Cucumbers Under Glass.

CUCUMBERS.

Culture.—In order to obtain the largest yield of cucumbers the soil should be well enriched with well rotted manure, but an abundance of good fruit can be raised on any rich garden soil. Plant the seed in hills four to six feet apart, each way, dropping fifteen to twenty seeds in a hill. After the plants begin to crowd and the striped beetles are pretty well gone, thin to three plants to the hill. Give frequent but shallow cultivation, until the plants make runners so long that this is impracticable. In field culture, plow furrows four feet apart and similar ones at right angles to the first. At each intersection drop a shovelful or more of *well rotted* manure, which should be *well mixed* with soil, forming a broad, flat hill, four to six inches above the surface. Many growers omit every fourth row, thus forming paths for the distribution of manure and gathering the fruit. In many sections where earliness is very important, market gardeners start plants in boxes made like the ordinary berry box, but without the raised bottom. The boxes are set in hot beds or cold frames filled with rich, friable soil, and the seed planted. When danger of frost is over, the plants are set in the open ground, the boxes being cut away, so the roots are not disturbed at all.

CUCUMBER.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.
✓ Early Cluster.....	5	15	40
✓ Early Frame.....	5	15	40
✓ Early Short Green.....	5	15	40
✓ Arlington White Spine.....	5	15	50
✓ Evergreen White Spine.....	5	15	50
✓ Improved White Spine.....	5	15	50
✓ Chicago Pickling.....	5	15	40
✓ Boston Pickling.....	5	15	40
✓ Jersey Pickling.....	5	15	40
✓ Early Russian.....	5	15	40
✓ Improved Long Green.....	5	15	40
✓ Cool and Crisp.....	5	15	40
✓ West India Gherkin.....	5	15	50

All varieties Cucumber exceedingly short crop.

KOHL RABI.

	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
✓ Large Early Purple.....	20	60	\$2 00
✓ Early White Vienna.....	20	50	1 75

LEEK.

	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
✓ Broad London Flag....	10	35	\$1 00

EGG PLANT.

✓ Improved N. Y. Purple.	25	90	2 75
✓ Long Purple.....	20	60	2 00
✓ Round Purple.....	20	60	2 00

ENDIVE.

✓ Green Curled.....	10	30	1 00
✓ Moss Curled.....	10	30	1 00

GOURDS.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.
Sugar Trough.....	10	25	80
Dipper	10	25	75
Dish Cloth.....	10	30	1 00
Japanese Nest Egg.....	10	30	1 00

LETTUCE



Showing method of growing Grand Rapids Forcing Lettuce under glass.

Culture.—Lettuce ought to be grown rapidly, and therefore it should be sown in a rich, thoroughly prepared soil. For early crop sow under glass from November to February, and thin out as necessary, to prevent crowding. Keep at a moderate heat, and give all the air and light possible. For early, out door culture, start plants in the fall, protecting them as needed with frames or coarse cotton, or start under glass from January till March and harden off before setting in the open ground. This should be done as soon as the ground and weather will permit. For general crop sow out doors as early in the spring as the ground can be worked, in drills eighteen inches apart, and thin the young plants to four inches apart in the row. As the plants begin to crowd, thin them out and use as required. In this way a much longer succession of cuttings may be had from the same ground. Sow at intervals of from two to three weeks throughout the summer for a continuous crop. In this, as in every other garden crop, thorough cultivation is essential.



Grand Rapids Forcing Lettuce.



	lb.	10 lbs.	100 lbs.
Fresh Mushroom			
Spawn.....	12	\$1 00	\$8 50

LETTUCE.

	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
Grand Rapids Forcing,			
original strain ..	15	40	\$1 25
Premium Cabbage...	10	30	90
White Cabbage	10	30	90
Prize Head.....	10	30	90
Early Tennis Ball, White			
Seeded.	10	30	1 00
Early Tennis Ball, Black			
Seeded.	10	30	1 00
Early Curled Simpson...	10	30	90
Black Seeded Simpson...	10	30	90
Buttercup, Early Curled			
Silesia ...	10	30	1 00
Hanson	10	30	90
Salamander	10	30	1 00
Brown Dutch.....	10	30	90

Musk Melons

Culture.—Cultivate as recommended for cucumbers, except that the hills should be six feet apart. *Rich earth* for the young plants is far better than manure, but if the latter must be used, see that it is well rotted. If the plants grow very rank, more and finer fruit will be secured by pinching off the ends of the shoots when about three feet long. The quality of melons of all varieties is largely dependent upon conditions of growth and ripening. Unhealthy vines or unfavorable weather produces fruit of comparatively poor flavor.



✓ ROCKY FORD.

This melon is commonly known in the seed trade as the Early Netted Gem, but it has been very largely improved upon by the Colorado musk melon growers. Over one thousand car loads of these melons are grown tributary to Rocky Ford, Colorado, annually and shipped to all large markets in the United States. The uniform size and excellent flavor of this melon has made it popular everywhere. There are two shapes to this melon—oval and round, but the correct shape is oval, slightly ribbed, covered with coarse netting. Flesh thick, green and very sweet. The seed we offer is from original stock.



✓ PAUL ROSE. This melon is a successful cross of the Osage with the Netted Gem and combines the sweetness of the former with the fine netting of the Gem. It has firmness of rind, structure of flesh peculiarly its own and is one of the finest melons of recent production. It is a good shipper and a long keeper. When melons are plentiful the Paul Rose has been known to sell at three times the price of other varieties. It is from ten days to two weeks earlier than the Osage. Its uniform shape is a great advantage to the shippers, as they can be placed in oblong baskets as shown in the photograph engraving. The seed we offer is from the original stock. Those who have not tried this melon will not make a mistake in planting it for early crop.

MUSK MELONS.

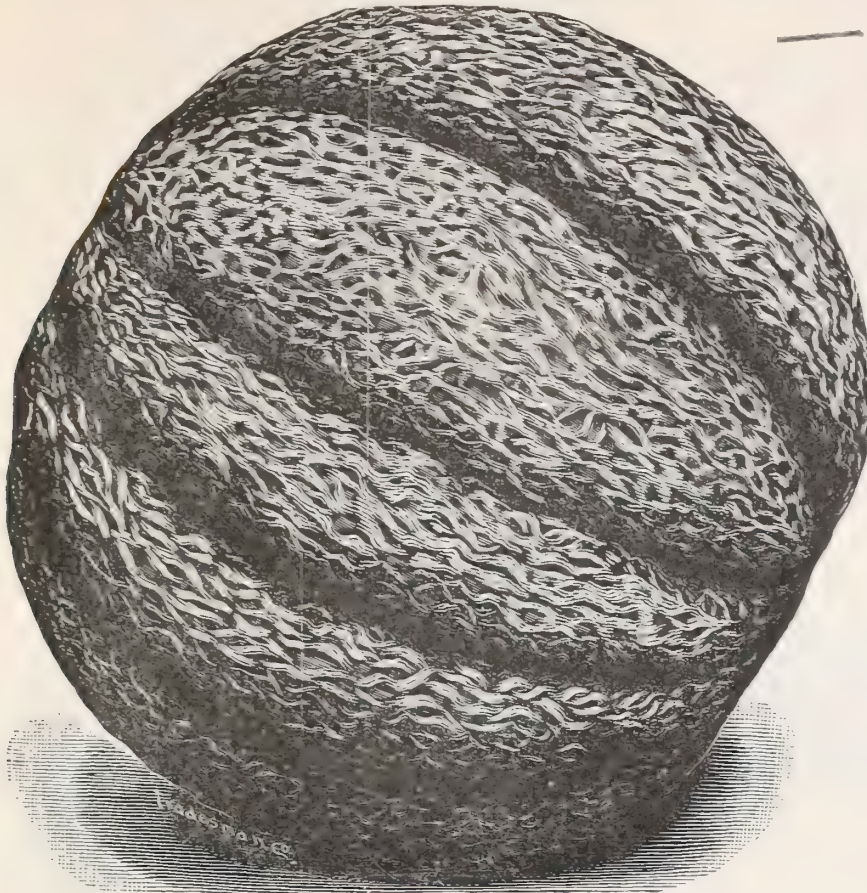


Grand Rapids Early Market.

	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Lb.
✓ PAUL ROSE.....	10	30	\$1 00
✓ ROCKY FORD.....	10	25	85
✓ GRAND RAPIDS EARLY MARKET.....	10	25	80
✓ THE OSAGE.....	10	25	90
✓ EXTRA EARLY HACKENSACK.....	10	30	1 00
✓ LARGE HACKENSACK.....	10	30	1 00
✓ LARGE GREEN NUTMEG.....	10	25	85
✓ BAY VIEW	10	25	85
✓ MONTREAL NUTMEG.....	10	25	80
✓ EMERALD GEM.....	15	30	1 00



Improved Bay View.



Large Green Nutmeg.

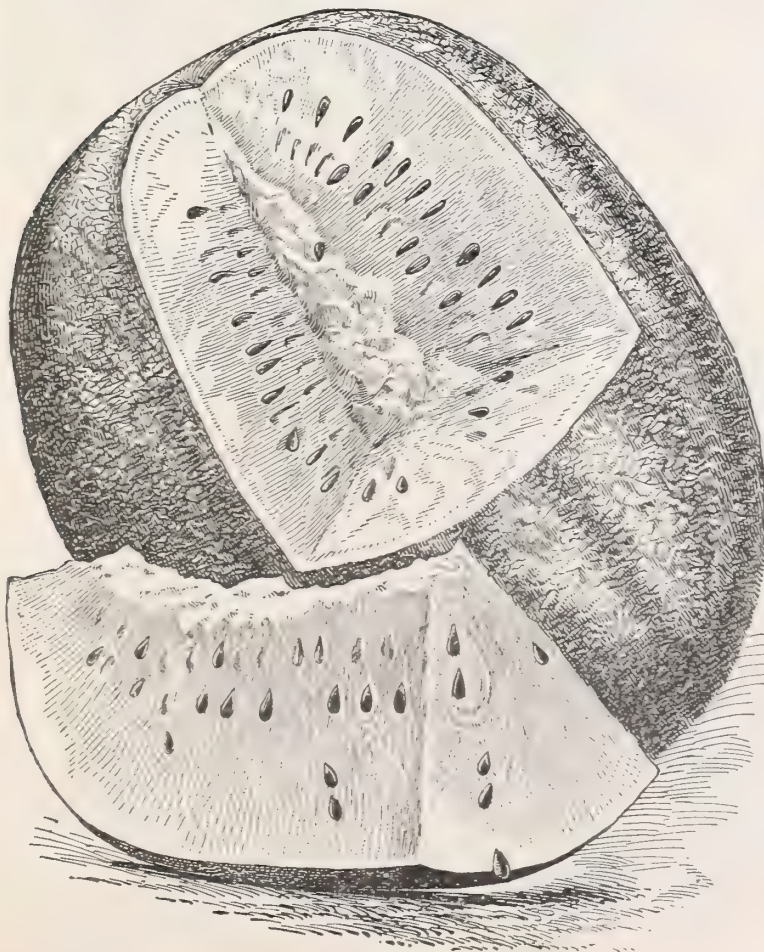
NUTMEG MELON.

This is one of the best, if not the best, of the large Nutmeg Melons. Vines exceedingly vigorous, very hardy and enormously productive. The fruit is very large, round, ribbed slightly, flattened at both ends. The whole melon is completely covered with coarse netting; flesh very thick, light green and of the finest flavor. The melon is sometimes catalogued under the name of Montreal Nutmeg. Our stock of this splendid variety is extra choice.

Per oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Lb.
10	25	85

WATER MELONS.

Culture.—In water melon culture it is essential to get good, strong vines early in the season. These may be secured by forming large, well-drained hills of earth, about eight feet apart, made very rich with an abundance of well-rotted manure, which should be *thoroughly* mixed with the soil, for if left in a mass it will lead to the plants burning out under the hot sun. In these hills plant the seed as soon as the ground is warm and dry, and carefully protect the young plants from insects, and hasten their growth by the use of liquid manure.



	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Lb.
✓ Sweetheart	10	25	80
✓ Vick's Early	10	25	80
✓ Mountain Sweet	10	25	75
✓ Florida Favorite	10	25	75
✓ Phinney's Early	10	25	75
✓ Cuban Queen	10	25	75
✓ Colb Gem	10	25	75
✓ Peerless	10	25	75
✓ Mammoth Iron Clad	10	25	80
✓ Round Light Icing	10	25	75
✓ Dark Icing	10	25	75
✓ Mountain Sprout	10	25	75
✓ Black Spanish	10	25	75
✓ Georgia Rattlesnake	10	25	75
✓ Citron (for preserves)	10	25	75

✓ SWEETHEART.

This melon was introduced by D. M. Ferry & Co. in 1894, and it has become very popular as a shipping melon. Vine vigorous and productive, ripening its fruit early. Fruit large, oval, very heavy, uniformly mottled light and very light green. Rind thin but firm. Flesh bright red, firm, solid but very tender, melting and sweet. Fruit retains its good quality for a long time after ripening.



SOUTHPORT RED GLOBE. This superior strain of southport is the direct results of a careful selection of bulbs from the true eastern grown Southport Red Globe. The onions are not overly large, but just the size to command the highest price in the southern market where the Red Globe onion has become so popular. The bulbs differ in many respects to other strains of Red Globe onion sold under the name of Southport. They are more uniform in size, darker colored skin, heavier and a far better keeper than any strain of Southport we have ever seen. The onions ripen early and never produce a stiff or watery neck.



Photographed from Nature, representing a bushel of Select Bulbs from which our Superb Seed is produced.

ONIONS.

Culture.—The onion must have a clean and very rich soil. Use well rotted manure freely and be sure to get the seed in as early as possible in the spring, no matter if it is ever so cold and unpleasant, for if onions do not get a good growth before dry, hot weather, the crop is sure to be a failure. Thin out early and keep the soil mellow and clear of weeds. Sow in shallow drills, not less than a foot apart, and thin out when the young onions are about the size of quills. In doing this, disturb those that remain as little as possible. As onions grow on top of the ground, they may be allowed to remain pretty thick, no matter if they crowd each other. In hoeing to destroy weeds and keep the ground mellow, do not cover the young bulbs with earth. Four pounds of seed are usually required for an acre.

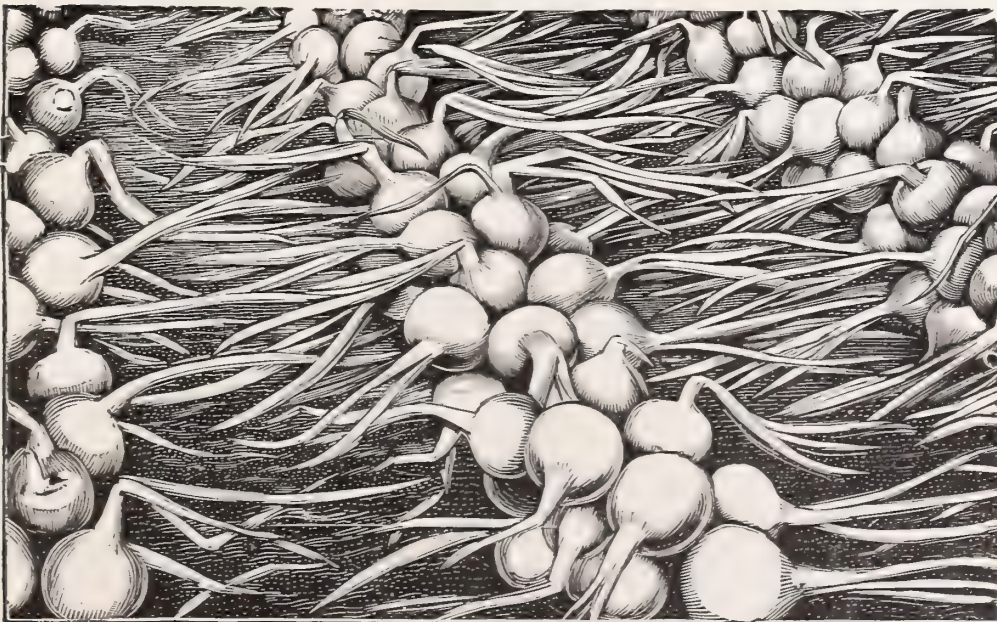


Australian Brown.

AUSTRALIAN BROWN.

This new onion is calling the attention of onion growers in every section of the United States where onions are produced in quantity. It is of medium size, very hard and solid and will keep in good condition longer than any other onion known. It is grown almost exclusively in Australia. The skin is of a deep amber brown, rich and attractive. It is distinct from all other onions, and while yet not largely known in the market it will undoubtedly become one of the most popular onions of recent introduction.

	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.	5 lbs.
✓ Extra Early Flat Red.....	10	30	\$1 10	\$5 00
✓ Large Red Wethersfield.....	15	40	1 25	5 50
✓ Southport Red Globe (Select).....	15	40	1 25	5 50
✓ Australian Brown.....	10	30	1 00	4 50
✓ Yellow Globe Danvers (Select).....	10	30	1 00	4 50
✓ Michigan Yellow Globe.....	10	25	90	4 00
✓ Yellow Strasburg.....	10	25	90	4 00
✓ Yellow Danvers Flat.....	10	25	90	4 00
✓ Mammoth Prize Taker.....	15	35	1 25	6 00
✓ White Globe	20	60	2 00	9 00
✓ White Portugal or Silverskin.....	20	60	2 00	9 00

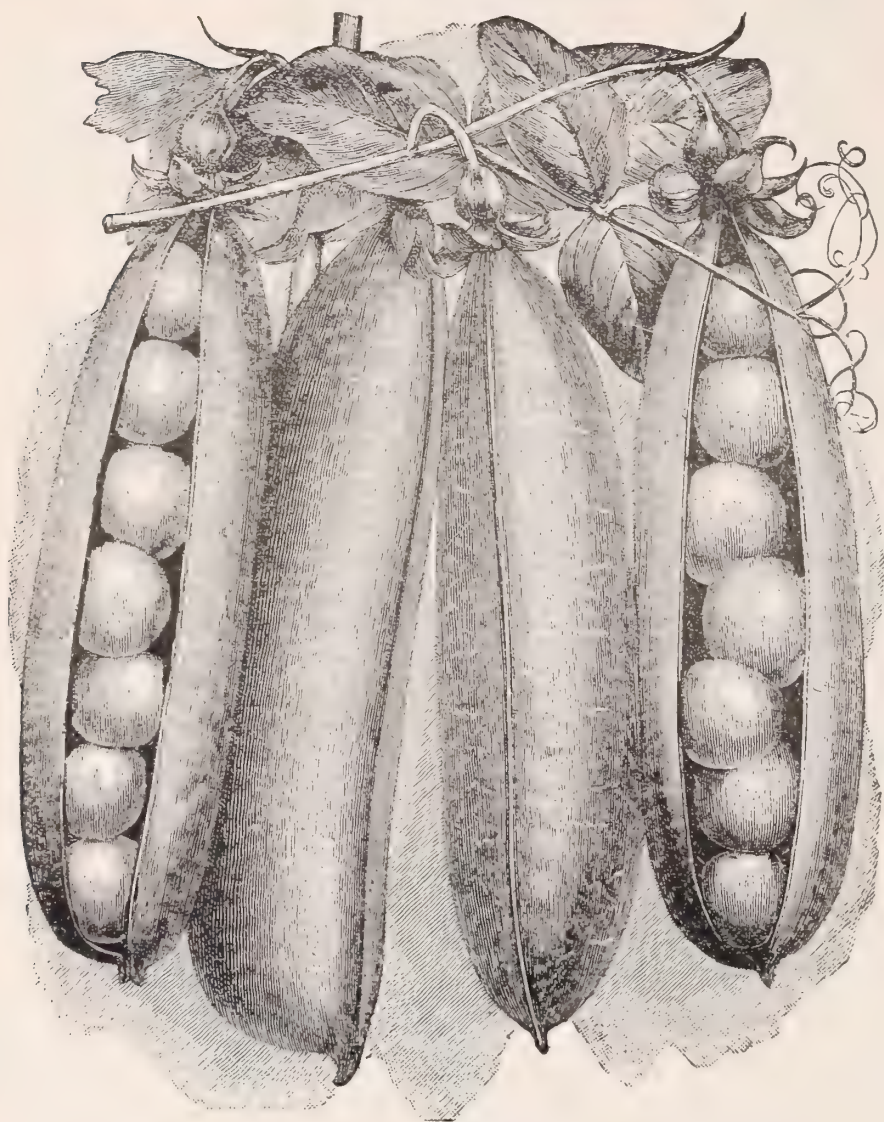


Engraving from Nature showing a well harvested crop of Yellow Globe Onions

Onion Sets

We handle sets in very large quantities and are always prepared to name low prices to market gardeners, either for prompt or future delivery.

GARDEN PEAS.



Culture.—For Early Peas the soil should be light and warm, while heavier soil is suitable for medium and late varieties. Peas cannot be grown successfully on very rich or wet soil, as they grow too much to vine. Peas should be sown as early in the spring as the ground can be worked. The best results obtained is to sow on fall plowed land. All peas should be sown early, whether they are late or early varieties. For early crop, seed should be sown from one to two inches deep, but the medium and later varieties do better if sown in trenches, and after the plants are three to six inches high, they should be covered nearly to the top with earth. In this way they will stand the drought and produce larger pods. By sowing several varieties in the garden, a succession of crops can be obtained.

Nott's Excelsior.

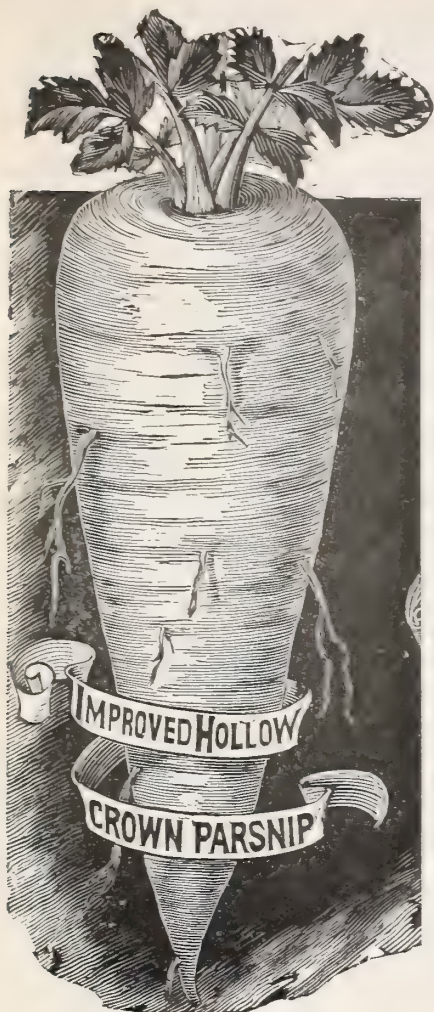
	Qt.	Pk.	Bush.		Qt.	Pk.	Bush.
Extra Early Maude S..	25	\$1 40	\$5 25	Horsford's Market Gar-			
Extra Early Sunol	25	1 40	5 25	den	25	1 40	5 25
Extra Early Dexter ...	25	1 40	5 25	Telegraph or L. I. Mam-			
First and Best	25	1 40	5 25	moth	25	1 50	5 50
Extra Early Alaska....	25	1 35	5 00	Heroine.....	25	1 50	5 50
Blue Peter	30	1 50	5 50	Sharp's Queen.....	20	1 25	4 50
Bliss American Wonder	30	2 00	7 50	Black Eyed Marrowfat.	15	80	3 00
✓Nott's Excelsior	30	2 00	7 50	✓Large White Marrowfat	15	80	3 00
✓Gradus or Prosperity..	50	3 50	12 00	✓Melting Sugar	30	2 00	7 50
—Carter's Premium Gem.	25	1 75	6 50	—Tall Grey Sugar	30	2 00	7 50
✓McLean's Little Gem..	25	1 75	6 50	—Dwarf Grey Sugar	25	1 75	6 50
—Carter's Daisy	30	2 00	7 50				
✓Telephone	25	1 50	5 50				
—Duke of Albany	25	1 50	5 50				
—Stratagem	25	1 40	5 25				
✓Pride of the Market ...	25	1 50	5 50				
—Advancer.....	25	1 40	5 25				
—Abundance	25	1 35	5 00				
✓Yorkshire Hero	25	1 40	5 25				
—Shropshire Hero.....	25	1 40	5 25				
—Everbearing	25	1 40	5 25				
✓Champion of England .	20	1 25	4 50				

FIELD PEAS.

Canada White Field...	} Prices are sub- ject to Market Fluctuation.
Green or Blue Field...	
Scotch	
Crown Peas	
White Marrowfat.....	
Black Eyed Marrowfat.	
Spanish Grass Peas ...	

See page 24.

PEPPER.



PARSNIP.

	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Lb.
✓ Improved Hollow Crown	5	15	50
✓ Long White Dutch	5	15	50

PUMPKIN.

	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Lb.
✓ Canner's Pumpkin	10	25	75
✓ Large Cheese	10	25	70
✓ Sugar	10	25	80
✓ Mammoth Etamps	10	30	1 00
✓ Nantucket or Negro	10	25	80
✓ Connecticut Field	5	15	40



Large Bull Nose Pepper.

	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Lb.
✓ Ruby King	20	65	\$2 25
✓ Golden Dawn	20	65	2 25
✓ Sweet Mountain	20	60	2 00
✓ Large Bell or Bull Nose	20	60	2 00
✓ Long Red Cayenne	20	65	2 25
✓ Cherry Form	20	65	2 25
✓ Red Chili	20	65	2 25

PARSLEY.

	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Lb.
✓ Champion Moss Curled	10	25	60



Photograph View Field Canner's Pumpkin.



Mammoth Prize Pumpkin.

Vick's True Scarlet Globe Radish.

We introduced this valuable forcing variety to the local market garden trade in 1888. It immediately became popular and although many new varieties have been tried since, there has nothing yet been offered that has given the general satisfaction as the true strain of this variety. As a forcing radish it has no equal, as it will stand more heat without getting pithy, is earlier, more true in shape and handsomer than other Scarlet Globe shaped sorts. The seed we offer is pure and can be thoroughly relied upon.



Vick's True Scarlet Globe.
The Best Forcing Radish Known.



Philadelphia White Box.

RADISH.

Culture.—Radishes can be sowed in drills or broadcast. The soil should be rich, sandy loam and seed should be sowed as early in the spring as the ground can be worked. Nitrate of soda or any quick acting commercial fertilizer will stimulate the growth and make the radish tender and crisp. In order to have a succession of crops sow seed every ten or fifteen days.

	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Lb.
Cincinnati Market.....	10	25	75
Vick's Scarlet Globe....	10	25	60
Half Long Bright Scarlet	10	20	50
Scarlet Turnip.....	10	20	50
Scarlet Turnip White Tip	10	20	60
Early Round Dark Red.	10	20	60
Long Scarlet Short Top.	10	20	50
Wood's Early Frame....	10	20	50
French Breakfast.....	10	20	50
Beckert's Chartier.....	10	20	60
Philadelphia White Box.	10	20	50
Early White Turnip....	10	20	50
White Strasburg.....	10	20	50
Large White Summer...	10	20	50
Long White Vienna....	10	20	50

WINTER VARIETIES.

Chinese Rose or Scarlet			
China.....	10	20	60
California Mammoth			
White Winter.....	10	20	60
Long Black Spanish....	10	20	50
Large White Spanish....	10	20	60
Half Long Black Winter	10	20	60

RHUBARB.

	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Lb.
Victoria.....	10	30	\$1 00
Linnaeus.....	10	30	1 00

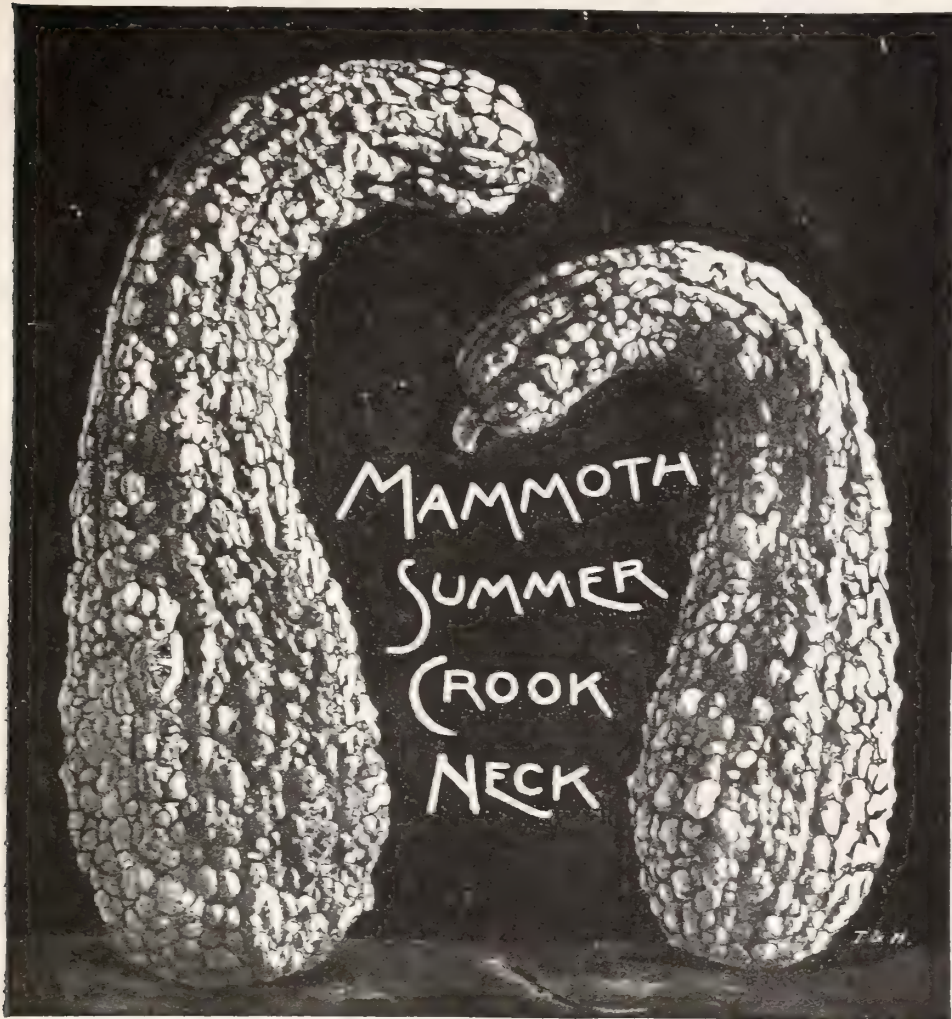
SPINACH.

Special Prices to Market Gardeners.

	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Lb.
Thick Leaf Summer..	05	10	25
Victoria Long Stand-			
ing.....	05	15	35
Bloomsdale	05	15	35

SALSIFY.

	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Lb.
White French.....	10	25	90
Mammoth Sandwich			
Island.....	10	30	\$1 00



Squash Culture.

The general principles of culture for the Squash are the same as cucumbers and melons, although the plants are more tender and sensitive to cold, and they should not be planted until settled warm weather sets in. The soil should be a rich loam and well drained. Great care should be exercised in gathering winter squash for storage. The least bruise will usually cause the squash to rot. The winter varieties should be stored in a temperature of from 50 to 60 degrees and thoroughly dry.

SQUASH—Summer Varieties.

	Oz.	¼ lb.	lb.		Oz.	¼ lb.	lb.
✓ Mammoth White Bush	10	25	80	✓ Early White Bush Scallop....	10	25	75
✓ White Summer Crookneck ...	10	25	85	✓ Summer Crookneck	10	25	80
✓ Yellow Bush Scallop	10	25	80	✓ Mammoth Summer Crookneck	10	25	85

SQUASH

Winter Varieties.

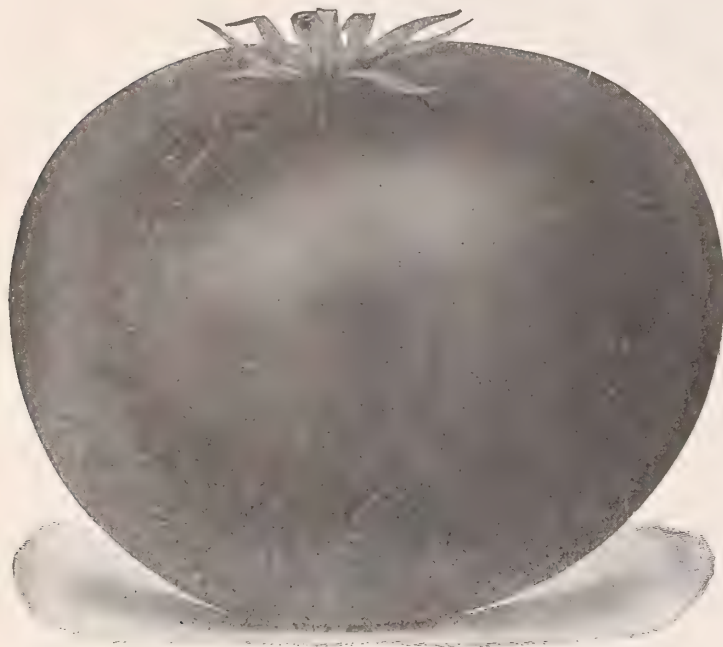
	Oz.	¼ lb.	lb.
✓ Hubbard, True....	10	30	1.00
✓ Sibley, or Pike's Peak	10	30	1.00
✓ Boston Marrow....	10	25	80
✓ Improved Orange Marrow.....	10	25	85
✓ Golden Hubbard ..	10	25	90
✓ Ferry's Green Mountain.....	10	25	90



Mammoth White Bush Scallop.

TOMATO.

LIVINGSTON'S NEW MAGNUS



Livingston's New Magnus.

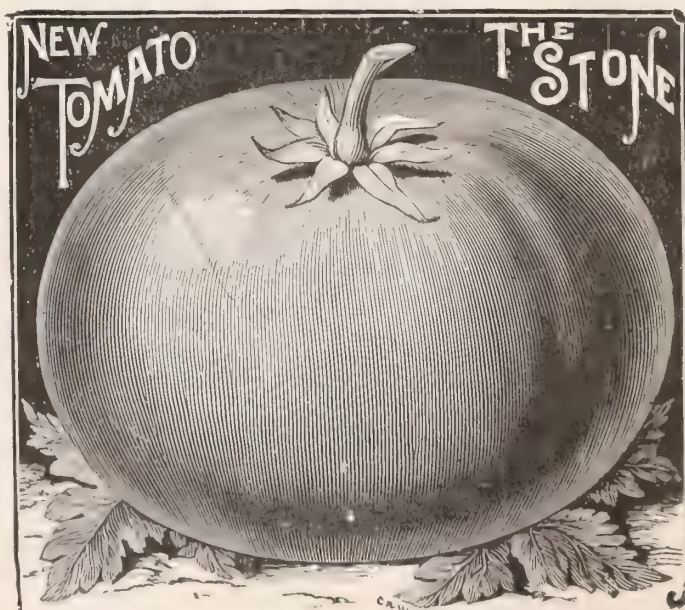
This very distinct and most promising new variety, of the color of Beauty and Acme, is the latest addition by Livingston to the Tomato family. It is thicker, heavier and more solid than either Acme or Beauty, making it easily the most handsome sort under cultivation. It is unsurpassed in quality, and in the production of fine, large fruits. While perfectly adapted to main crop planting, yet it matures so quickly that it will take first rank for early market. The form is perfect, uniform, large and attractive. Flesh is very firm. It is a robust grower, with short joints, setting its fruit clusters closer together than most varieties, and is therefore a heavy cropper. The fruits are very deep from stem to blossom end, many of them being almost globe-shape. It ripens evenly, does not crack about the stem, and the flavor is most desirable.

Tomato Culture.—The soil should be in good condition. If too rich the plant grows too rank and does not fruit as well. Seed should be sowed in hot-bed or greenhouse two months before time for setting plants out doors. In this latitude about the first half of March. When the plants are about an inch high transplant and harden them off until they are dark green and the stems purple. The growth should not be retarded from the start and the plants should be stocky before planting in the open ground. For the home garden few go to the trouble of raising plants, as they can be bought as cheaply as they can be grown from seed.

	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.		Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
✓ Livingston's New Magnus	25	80	\$2 50	✓ Dwarf Champion	25	80	\$2 50
✓ Honor Bright, "New"	20	70	2 25	✓ Trophy	20	60	2 00
✓ Livingston's Favorite	20	60	2 00	✓ Volunteer	20	60	2 00
✓ Livingston's Beauty	20	60	2 00	✓ Mikado	20	60	2 00
✓ Livingston's Early Acme	20	60	2 00	✓ Atlantic Prize	20	60	2 00
✓ Livingston's Perfection	20	60	2 00	✓ Matchless	20	60	2 00
✓ Livingston's Stone	20	60	2 00	✓ Penderosa	25	90	3 00
✓ Livingston's Aristocrat	20	60	2 00	✓ Early Michigan	20	60	2 00
✓ Livingston's Buckeye				✓ Red Cherry	25	80	2 50
State	20	60	2 00	✓ Peach	25	80	2 50
✓ Livingston's Golden				✓ Plum Shape	25	80	2 50
Queen	20	60	2 00	✓ Large Yellow	20	60	2 00
Optimus	20	60	2 00				
Ignotum	20	60	2 00				
Paragon	20	60	2 00				



Honor Bright.





AMERICAN PURPLE TOP RUTABAGA.

TURNIP

Culture.—Seed can be sown in drills about 18 inches apart or sown broadcast. The soil should be good and freshly worked. When sowed in drills, weed and thin out as the plants show the rough leaf. In order to get a good stand the seed, which costs but little, should be used freely. Do not let them crowd, as it will spoil the flavor. For early crop sow the seed early in the spring as hot weather causes them to become tough and strong.

Turnips and Rutabagas are becoming more popular. Farmers are beginning to know their value. Those having peach orchards will find the turnip a cheap and splendid fertilizer.

WHITE FLESHED SORTS.

	Oz.	¼ lb.	lb.	5 lbs
✓ Early White Flat Dutch.....	5	15	40	\$1 75
✓ Extra Early Purple Top Milan	5	20	60	2 50
✓ White Egg.....	5	15	50	2 00
✓ Early Purple Top Strap Leaf.	5	15	40	1 50
✓ Purple Top White Globe.....	5	15	40	1 50
✓ Early Purple Top Munich....	5	20	60	2 50
✓ Large White Norfolk.....	5	10	35	1 50
✓ Long White Cowhorn.....	5	15	50	2 00
✓ Sweet German.....	5	15	40	1 50
✓ Early White Stone.....	5	15	40	1 75

YELLOW FLESHED SORTS.

	Oz.	¼ lb.	lb.	5 lbs
✓ Green Top Yellow Aberdeen..	5	10	35	1 50
✓ Yellow Globe.....	5	15	40	1 50
✓ Early Yellow Stone ..	5	20	50	2 00
✓ Robertson's Golden Ball.....	5	15	40	1 50

RUTABAGA OR SWEDES.

✓ American Purple Top.....	5	15	50	2 00
✓ Carter's Imperial Purle Top..	5	15	40	1 50
✓ Hall's Westbury.....	5	15	40	1 50
✓ Shriving's Liverpool.....	5	15	40	1 50
✓ White Sweet Russian.....	5	15	40	1 50
✓ Laing's Purple Top.....	5	15	40	1 50

SWEET HERBS.

	Oz.	lb.
Anise.....	10	\$1 00
Basil, Sweet.....	15	1 50
Caraway for Sowing.....	10	75
Dandelion, Thick Leaf.....	30	2 50
Dill.....	10	60
Fennel, Sweet.....	10	90
Horehound.....	25	2 50
Lavender.....	10	1 25
Majoram, Sweet.....	15	1 00

	Oz.	lb.
Rosemary.....	40	\$4 50
Rue.....	15	1 50
Saffron.....	15	1 75
Sage, Broad Leaf.....	15	1 25
Savory, Summer.....	10	1 00
Tansy.....	25	2 75
Thyme, English.....	25	2 50
Wormwood.....	25	2 75

FARM SEEDS.—(Prices Subject to Fluctuation.)

SEED CORN—

	Pk.	Bu.
Holt's Early Mammoth.....	\$0 40	\$1 50
White Face Dent.....	35	1 25
Pride of the North.....	35	1 25
King of the Earlies.....	35	1 25
Minnesota King.....	35	1 25
Eight Rowed Yankee.....	40	1 25
Improved Leaming.....	30	1 00
Wisconsin White Dent.....	35	1 25

FODDER CORN—

	Pk.	Bu.
Red Cob Ensilage, True.....	\$0 25	\$0 90
Mammoth White Southern.....	30	1 00
Leaming, Fodder.....	25	90
Stowell's Evergreen.....	60	2 25
Mixed Sweet Corn.....	50	2 00

FIELD PEAS—

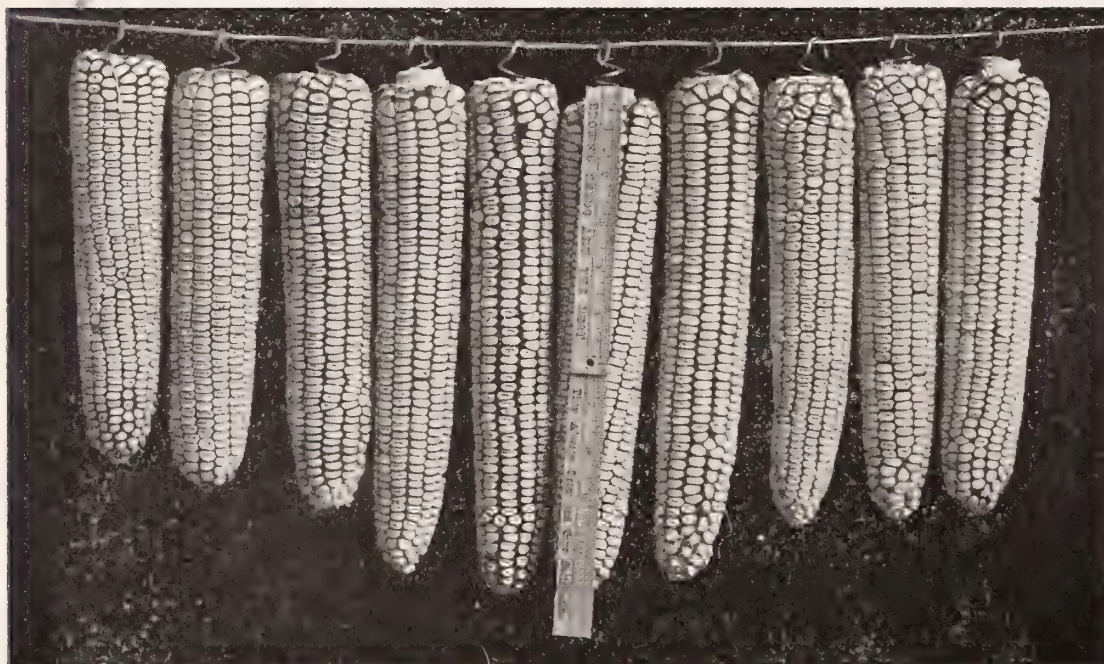
	Per Bu.
Canada White.....	\$1 40 @ \$1 65
Blue or Green Field.....	1 50 @ 1 80
Scotch.....	1 70 @ 1 90
Black Eyed Marrowfat.....	2 00 @ 2 40
White Marrowfat.....	1 90 @ 2 25

COW PEAS—

	Per bu.
Whippoorwill.....	2 25 @ 2 50
Clay.....	2 00 @ 2 25
Early Black.....	2 50 @ 2 75
Mixed Cow Peas.....	1 75 @ 2 00

GRASS SEED—

	Per lb.	100 lbs.
Timothy.....	\$0 10	\$ 5 50
Orchard Grass.....	15	15 00
Red Top, prime seed.....	10	6 00
Red Top, choice seed.....	12	8 00
Red Top, fancy clean from chaff.....	20	12 00
Blue Grass, recleaned Kentucky.....	15	12 00
Blue Grass, fancy Kentucky.....	20	15 00
Blue Grass, Canadian.....	15	10 00
Blue Grass, English.....	15	12 00
Meadow Fescue.....	15	12 00
Fowl Meadow.....	25	18 00
Tall Meadow Oat Grass.....	20	15 00
Fine Leaf Fescue.....	25	20 00
Perennial Rye Grass.....	15	10 00
Millet, Common.....	5	2 50
Millet, German.....	5	3 00
Millet, Southern German.....	10	4 00
Millet, Broom Corn.....	5	2 50
Hungarian.....	5	2 50
Fancy Mixed Lawn Grass.....	25	18 00



Pride of the North.

We make a specialty of Choice Seed Corn and Fodder Corn. All is tested as to vitality before offered to our customers. The cost of good Seed Corn is so small that it pays to buy the best. Samples mailed free for the asking.

CLOVER.

	Per bu.
Medium or June.....	\$6 50 @ \$7 50
Mammoth.....	7 00 @ 7 50
Alsike.....	8 00 @ 10 00
Alfalfa.....	6 50 @ 7 50
Crimson.....	3 00 @ 4 00

SEED GRAIN.

Spring Rye.....	90 @ \$1 00
Fall Rye.....	70 @ 75
Barley, Two Rowed.....	80 @ 90
Barley, Six Rowed.....	80 @ 90
Buckwheat, Common.....	70 @ 80
Buckwheat, Japanese.....	75 @ 85
Buckwheat, Silver Hull ..	80 @ 90
Wheat, Scotch Fife.....	1 10 @ 1 25

MISCELLANEOUS SEEDS.

	Per lb.	100 lbs.
Sugar Cane, Amber.....	05	\$ 2 00
Sugar Cane, Orange.....	5	2 00
Broom Corn, Evergreen ..	5	2 50
Kaffir Corn, Red.....	5	2 00
Kaffir Corn, White.....	5	2 00
Rape, Dwarf Essex.....	8	5 00
Wild Rice.....	20	12 00
Flax, for sowing.....	5	3 50
Spring Vetches.....	8	6 00



Holt's Early Mammoth.



Genuine Red Cob Ensilage.

CORN



It was not many years ago when we first introduced the genuine Red Cob Ensilage Corn in this locality. Those who tried it were so well pleased that we sold ten bags where we sold one the year previous. During the last few years we have bought this corn by the carload. This surely is evidence of its merit. There is a large quantity of white corn sold under the name of Ensilage, but none is genuine without our trade mark. Do not throw your money away by buying anything but the genuine. It costs a little more—perhaps 10 or 15 cents an acre for the seed you will use—but it pays.

SORGHUM, OR SUGAR CANE.

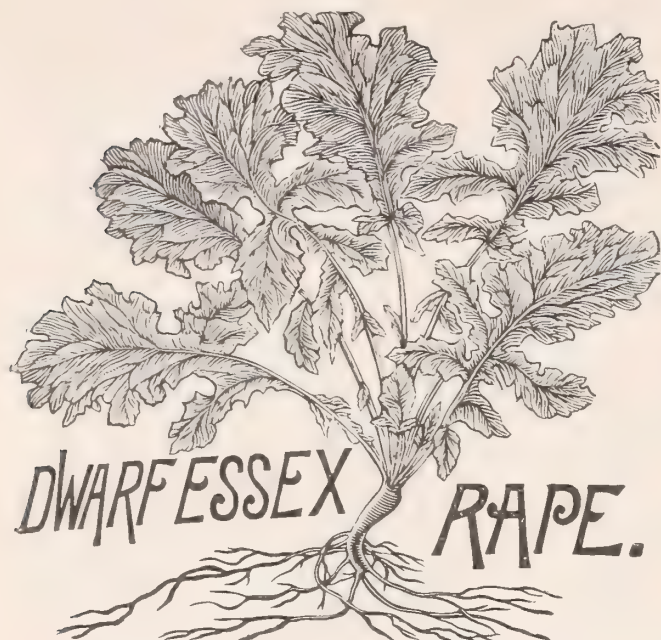
Sorghum is being used extensively as a green food for cattle, horses and mules; it is a sure crop, being a great drouth resister and an immense yielder, producing many tons of most nutritious green food to the acre. Specially fine for food for milch cows when pasture is short.

EARLY ORANGE CANE.

A strong grower; much more juicy than any other variety. The stalk is heavier, and a little later than the Amber.

EARLY AMBER CANE.

This popular and well-known variety is the earliest and makes the finest quality of both sugar and syrup.



DWARF ESSEX RAPE

This plant is extensively grown for forage, especially for sheep and for green manure, for which purpose there is perhaps no better plant adapted where a quick, rank growth is desired. Farmers who raise much stock and desire to get young cattle, sheep and lambs into favorable condition to be sold advantageously in the fall, can do it most cheaply by growing this Rape. Prepare the ground as for turnips and sow in June or July, with a turnip drill, in rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, at the rate of 3 lbs. of seed per acre, or broadcast at the rate of 6 lbs. to the acre. Our stock is the true English Grown Dwarf Essex, our own importation.

COW PEAS.

A valuable and nutritious Green Forage or Hay Crop. Enriches poor land ; improves good land.

One of the best and most economical ways of improving the soil is the plowing under of a leguminous crop. COW PEAS have been found superior for this purpose, making one of the largest yielding and most nutritious crops known, while as a soil improver they are invaluable. They will grow on any soil that is not wet or cold, and especially on soils medium or light. Like Clover, they absorb Nitrogen from the atmosphere, and the roots, reaching deep into the soil, bring up the necessary Potash, thus making a complete and natural fertilizer. The COW PEA has power greater than any other legume to extract the nitrogen or ammonia from the atmosphere and store same in the vines and roots, so that even if the crop is cut off, the land is enriched and improved by the roots. From 5 to 9 tons of green fodder to the acre have been produced. If planted early in the central corn belt section, a crop can be cut and cured for hay the same as clover, then the stubble in a short time will put out a new growth which can be turned under in the fall, as a fertilizer. Understand they are sown through the middle north as late as the first of July, while through the south as late as the first of August. Sown 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels to the acre broadcast.

MIXED COW PEAS.

The largest percentage of Cow Pea crop comes to market under name of "mixed," being composed of different varieties which have grown together. They grow thicker and make larger growth of vine than single varieties. Are splendidly adapted for plowing under for soil improving. Note price.

BLACK COW PEAS

Are adapted for later planting as they are little earlier to mature than Clays or mixed. Are very prolific, yielding largely of hay, and a splendid land improver.

CLAYS

Make growth of vine similar to Black Eyes, but little later in maturing.

BLACK EYE PEAS

Is a white Pea with black eye. Grown to considerable extent in the south, where the dry Peas are picked and used for table during the winter. It is also an excellent soil improver.

WHIPPOORWILL COW PEAS

Are earliest to mature. Is a bunch variety, seed of which is more easily gathered than from vine growing sorts. Are easier to cut for hay as do not tangle so badly when grown in rows about 24 inches apart. Can also be used to plant with Corn or Sorghum.

SOJA OR SOY BEANS

Resists both drouth and excessive moisture better than any other forage plant.

Feeding and fertilizer properties equal to or better than the Southern Cow Pea to which family it belongs. Will produce good crops under more adverse circumstances than other forage plants. Yield: Hay, 1 to 3 tons per acre; Beans, 15 to 35 bushels per acre; With the single exception of peanuts, the Soja Bean is the most nutritive stock feed. The roasted beans are a good substitute for coffee. Sow from May 15th to June 10th. For hay, 1½ bushels per acre broadcast. Cut when in bloom. For beans drill every 30 inches, 12 inches apart in the row. Our stock is large, quality fine, prices low.

FIELD PEAS **FOR DAIRY COWS AND HOGS.** **Equal to Corn and Six Weeks Earlier.**

Can be sown separately in drill, or broadcast, 2 to 2½ bushels to the acre, or with oats 1½ bushel to the acre.

The Field Pea does not succeed in the hot climate of the southern states, but does well in the north, and on any soils adapted to oats or spring wheat.

Cut and feed green, or if for hogs alone, can be used as pasture.

They have been grown by dairymen with very satisfactory results, following winter rye, which was cut green in June for dairy cows, then stubble turned under and sown to mixed peas and oats, furnishing a large amount of forage in August, when grass pasture is usually short, and producing a supply of milk as abundant as in early summer months.

As a fertilizer they come next to clover, to be plowed under when they commence to blossom. They will grow on land that will not produce clover.

HOG OR BROOM CORN MILLET.

Quite unlike the German and common Millet in habit of growth, as well as the appearance of the seed, which is much larger. The name Hog Millet has been applied to emphasize the use to which it is now being put as an economical and valuable food for hogs, while it is also one of the best varieties for use for birds and all like commercial purposes for which Millet is sown. It is a valuable help in the profitable raising of swine.

THE NEW GRASS OR SPANISH FIELD PEA.

These Peas were recently introduced in Canada and have been a success, making a yield two years ago of 30 to 35 bushels per acre, and last season, which was a dry one, from 17 to 28 bushels. They are the size of a field pea, bluish in color, not buggy, owing to manner of growth, flowering and ripening—straw flat—stools out at the ground; stands up well. Can be cut with a harvester. Straw remains green and is splendid fodder or hay for cattle. They are richer and finer for soup than any other pea. They should be sown early in spring—1¼ bushels is plenty for sowing an acre. This pea has proven itself absolutely bug-proof. The plant begins to bloom when about eight inches high and continues to blossom and fruit during the entire season.

HOW TO GROW ALFALFA CLOVER.

While it thrives best in a light and sandy lime-stone soil having a deep and permeable sub-soil, facts and our own experience prove that it will yield good crops on other soils, providing they have a deep, loose sub-soil, as it is a deep feeder, the roots descending to great depths.

For Hay.—Sow the seed on well-plowed, carefully prepared ground after all danger of frost is over.

If sown broadcast, use 20 to 25 pounds per acre, and cover the seed by brushing in, or use a light harrow.

If the seed is drilled, use 15 to 20 pounds per acre. We prefer the latter method of seeding, as it insures a better stand. A crop of hay may be secured the first season, and it should be cut when just coming into bloom.

If wanted for seed only, half the above quantities are sufficient.

HOW TO GROW HORSE-RADISH.

Ground that will grow corn will grow horse-radish, and it is adapted to high as well as low ground.

For field culture, plant in rows three feet apart, and one foot apart in rows; for garden culture, the rows need not be over two feet apart. Plant so that the top of the "set" will be about three inches beneath the surface, and put the end down that is cut slanting; if planted wrong end down they will prove a failure.

Roots for sets have to be cut slanting, when taken from the old root, as they are so near one size that if laid down no one could tell which is the top.



Climbing Nasturtium.



Calendula, Orange King.



Giant Pansies.



Amaranthus.



Candytuft, Empress.



Pæony Flowered Astor.



Gladiolus Flowered Canna.



The Sweet Scented Tobacco Plant.



Schizanthus or Butterfly Flower.



Eldorado Marigold.



Vaughan's Mammoth Daisy.



New Dwarf Margaret Carnation.



New Dwarf Sweet Pea—"Cupid."



Type of Giant Pansy.



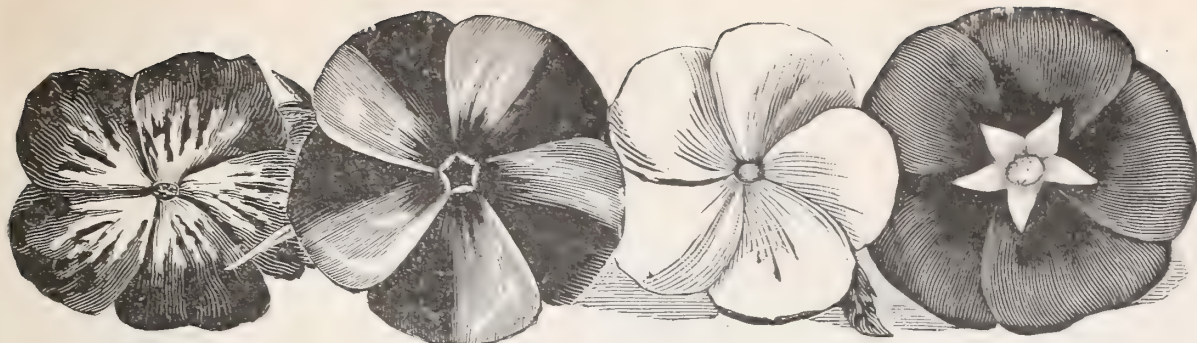
Ricinus or Castor Bean.



Comet or Poodle Aster.



Gaillardia Perfection.



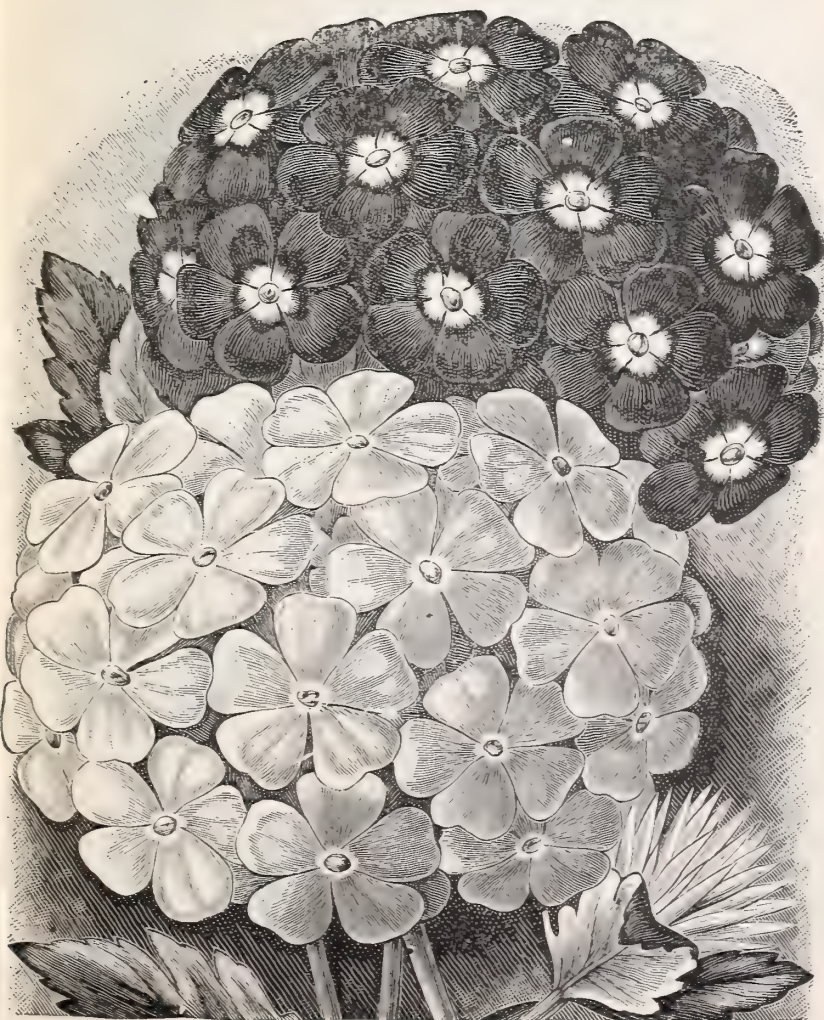
Type of our Large-Flowered Phlox.



Vaughan's Giant Zinnias.



Stock, Double Mixed.



Verbenas.



Nasturtium, Madame Gunther's Hybrid.



Aster, Sulphur Yellow.



Hedderwigii Fl. Pl. or Double Japan Pink.



[Digitalis or Foxglove.



Double Cornflower.



Mignonette Machet.



"America"



Double Emperor Larkspur.



Dwarf Aster.



Canary Bird Flower.



Petunia, Blotched and Striped.



Double Hollyhock.



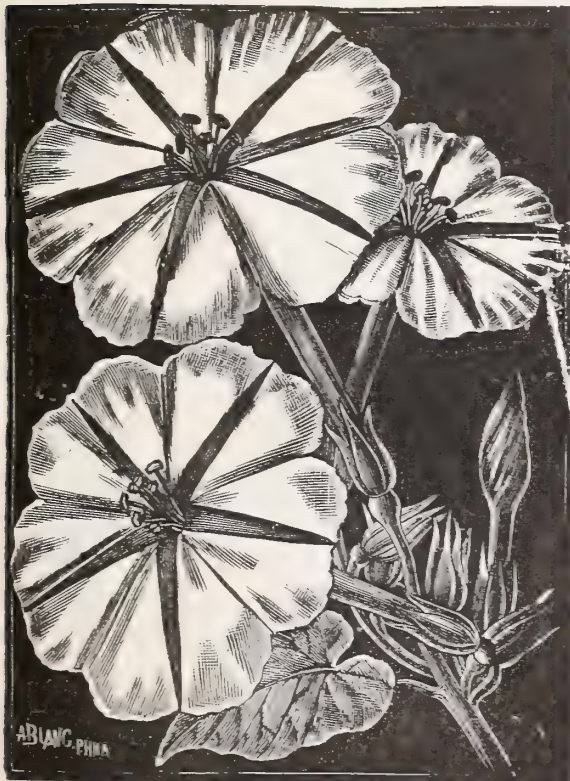
Convolvulus Major or Morning Glory.



Double Portulacca.



Petunia, Large Flowering Fringed.



Moon Flower.



Four O'clocks.



Large Flowering Scabiosa.



Dwarf Nasturtium.



Salpiglossis Grandiflora.



Alyssum, Little Gem.



Cobaea Scandens.



Antirrhinum or Snap Dragon.



Escholtzia—California Poppy.



Giant Cosmas.

Choice Flower Seeds

IN BULK.

	Pkt.	Oz.		Pkt.	Oz.
Alonsoa, Scarlet.....	05	\$0 50	Candytuft, Mixed	5	\$0 10
Ageratum, Mixed.....	5	25	Canary Bird Flower.....	5	25
Adonia	5	15	Canna, Crozy.....	5	15
Acroclinium, Everlastings.....	5	30	Carnation, Choice Mixed, Extra Fine...	5	2 00
Ammobium, Alatum, Everlastings.....	5	30	“ Margaret	5	90
Ameranthus, Tricolor	5	30	Castor Bean, Zanzibar.....	5	10
Abronia, Umbellata.....	5	1 00	Cantaurea, Cyanus Mixed.....	5	15
Anagallis, Grandiflora Mixed	5	50	“ Margaret	5	15
Alyssum, Sweet.....	5	50	Cobea Scandens.....	10	50
Alyssum, Little Gem.....	10	30	Coleus, Fine Mixed.....	10	8 00
Antirrhinum, Tall Mixed.....	5	25	Cosmos, Early Flowering Dawn.....	5	30
Astor, Trufant's Pink.....	10	1 75	Cypress Vine, Mixed.....	5	15
“ White and Light Blue.....	10	1 75	Dahlia, Double Mixed.....	10	1 00
“ Victoria, Mixed.....	10	2 00	Dianthus, Double Mixed Chinese.....	5	30
“ Giant Comet, Mixed.....	10	1 75	Digitalis, Mixed Fox Glove.....	5	25
“ Upright, White Branching.....	10	1 75	Daisy, Bellis, Double White.....	10	10 00
“ Single, Mixed.....	10	1 00	“ Swan River.....	10	1 00
“ Dwarf Chrysanthemum Flowered,			Escholtzia, Mixed.....	5	15
Mixed	10	1 50	Forget-me-not, Blue Mixed.....	5	60
“ Branching	10	60	Four O'clock	5	10
“ Branching Pink.....	10	1 00	Gaillardia, Double Mixed.....	5	40
“ Branching Lavender.....	10	1 25	“ Picta	5	25
Balsam, Double, Pink.....	5	80	Godetia, Double Mixed.....	5	15
“ Double, White.....	5	80	“ Lady Albemarle	5	75
“ Double, Scarlet.....	5	80	“ Lady Satin Rose.....	10	1 35
“ Double, Light Lemon.....	5	80	“ The Bride.....	5	60
“ Camelia Flowered, Mixed.....	5	50	“ Bijom	5	60
Bellis, Double, Extra Choice, Mixed....	5	2 50	“ Queen of Fairies.....	10	1 80
Balloon Vine.....	5	15	Godetia, Duchess of Albany.....	5	90
Bartonia	5	30	Gilia, Tricolor, Mixed.....	5	15
Batchelor's Button.....	5	30	Heliotrope, Giant, Mixed.....	10	3 00
Briza Maxima, Everlastings.....	5	30	“ Dark Mixed.....	10	2 50
Bromus Braigafercum, Everlastings....	5	30	Hollyhock, Double Charter's Mixed....	5	2 50
Catchfly	5	15	“ Allegany.....	5	00
Collinsea, Mixed.....	5	15	“ Salmon	10	3 00
Canterbury Bell, Sweet Mixed.....	5	35	“ Canary	10	3 00
Clarkia.	5	20	“ Faust.....	10	3 00
Chrysanthemum, Double, Mixed.....	5	25	“ Crimson	10	3 00
“ Double, White.....	5	25	“ Pink	10	3 00
“ Double, Yellow.....	5	25	“ White.....	10	3 00
Calendula, Pot Marigold, Prince of			Hop, Japanese.....	5	40
Orange	5	20	Hibiscus, Africanus.....	5	15
Clematis	5	50	Hyacinth, Mixed.....	5	10
Coxcomb, Golden.....	10	3 00	Helichrysum, Everlastings.....	5	60
“ Crimson	10	2 50	Honey Suckle.....	5	20
“ Mixed	10	1 00	Ice Plant.....	5	40
Centranthus, Mixed.....	5	20	Ipomoea, White Seeded.....	5	1 00
Calliopsis, Mixed.....	5	10	Lobelia, Mixed.....	5	60
Candytuft, Empress	5	25	Larkspur, Double Dwarf Rocket, Mixed	5	20

	Pkt.	Oz.		Pkt.	Oz.
Larkspur, Tall Mixed.....	5	\$0 20	Portulacca, Single.....	5	\$0 30
Latana, French Mixed.....	5	25	“ Best Double.....	5	4 00
“ Choice Mixed.....	5	25	Perilla Nankinesis.....	5	15
Linum or Scarlet Flax.....	5	15	Rose of Heaven.....	5	15
Lupinus, Annual Mixed.....	5	15	Rhodanthe, Everlastings.....	10	1 50
Love-in-a-mist, Double.....	5	15	Statice, Everlastings.....	10	1 25
Job's Tears, Everlasting.....	5	10	Sweet Sultan, Purple.....	5	35
Morning Glory, Improved.....	5	15	Sweet Scabiona. Morning Bride.....	5	40
“ Mixed.....	5	10	Salpiglosses, Grandiflora.....	10	1 25
“ Japanese.....	5	15	“ Choice Mixed.....	5	1 25
Mignonette, Sweet.....	5	10	Scabiosa, Large Flowering, Mixed.....	5	15
“ Matchet.....	5	60	Salvia, Spendens, Drooping Spikes.....	10	3 00
Marigold, African, Mixed.....	5	30	Schizanthus, Mixed.....	5	25
“ Eldorado.....	5	20	Smilax.....	5	60
“ French Dwarf, Double Mixed	5	15	Sunflower, Minature.....	5	25
Nasturtium, Madam Gunther's Hybrid.	5	10	“ Double California.....	5	10
“ Tall.....	5	10	Stocks, Large Flowering, Choice Mixed.	10	3 00
“ Dwarf.....	5	10	Sweet William, Choice Mixed.....	5	25
Nenophila, Mixed.....	5	10	Thunbergia.....	5	50
Pansy, All Colors, Mixed.....	5	50	Verbena, Lemon.....	10	2 50
“ Chicago Park, Mixed Bedding...	10	1 00	“ Hybrid, Fine Mixed.....	10	8 00
“ Trimardeau, Mixed Bedding....	10	1 50	“ Hybrid Mammoth.....	5	1 50
“ Vaughan's International.....	15	16 00	Violet, Sweet.....	10	2 00
Phlox, Dr. Grandiflora.....	5	60	Wild Cucumber.....	5	15
“ Dr. Mixed.....	5	50	Xeranthemum, Everlastings.....	5	75
Petunia, Hybrid Extra Choice, Mixed..	5	1 25	Zinnia, Double Grandiflora.....	10	5 00
Poppy, Double Carnation, Flowered...	5	10			

Sweet Peas.

	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.		Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
Eckford Mixed... ..	05	15	40	Sadie Burpee (new).....	15	35	1 00
Blanche Ferry.....	10	20	50	Navy Blue (new)	15	35	1 00
Blanche Burpee.....	10	20	50	Gorgeous.....	15	35	1 00
Countess of Radnor.....	10	25	60	Black Knight.....	10	30	90
Emily Eckford.....	10	20	50	Countess of Porvi's.....	10	25	60
Firefly.....	10	25	60	Earliest of All.....	10	30	90
America.....	10	20	50	Modesti.....	10	25	75
Her Majesty.....	10	20	50	Pink Friar.....	10	30	90
Gray Friar.....	10	20	50	Prince Edward of York.....	10	25	70
Indigo King.....	10	20	50	Queen Victoria.....	10	25	70
Lotta Eckford.....	10	20	50	Salopian.....	10	25	60
Meteor.....	10	20	50	Lotta Hutchins.....	10	25	60
Mrs. Eckford.....	10	20	50	Lovely.....	10	25	60
Mrs. Jos. Chamberlain.....	10	20	50	Fancy, Mixed.....	10	25	70
Prince of Wales.....	10	20	50	Shahzada.....	10	25	70
Ramona.....	10	20	50	Emily Henderson.....	10	20	50
Senator.....	10	20	50	Prima Donna.....	10	20	50
Boreatton.....	10	25	60	Katherine Tracy.....	10	20	50
Peach Blossom.....	10	25	60	New Countess.....	10	20	50
Monarch.....	10	20	50	Captain of the Blues.....	10	20	50
Gaiety.....	10	20	50	Apple Blossoms.....	10	20	50

Siberian Millet

Siberian, sometimes called Russian Millet, has been grown for a number of years past in this country and has largely taken the place of German and Common Millet, as well as Hungarian.

We have made extensive inquiries regarding this variety and the general reports are that the plant grows larger than Common Millet, with beard and chaff similar to Hungarian; the plant making a ranker growth, produces more leaves than either Common Millet, German Millet or Hungarian, leaves starting close to the ground and continuing nearly to top of stem; leaves wide and tender, making it preferable to other Millets for hay. Yield of hay reported one-third to one-half more per acre, besides hay softer when cured, greener in color and preferred by stock to other hay or Millets.

It matures about the same time as Common Millet and Hungarian and earlier than German Millet; it is claimed that it will stand drought better than other varieties of Millet. It has been a success in sections where season is too short to mature a corn crop.

Some parties report it a good crop to clean ground from foul growth and also good as Summer fallowing.

Yield of seed reported about 30 to 40 bu. to the acre, but instances have been known to reach 50 to 60 bus.

Amount sown per acre varies according to soil, ranging from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 bu.

The cut represents fifty plants, height four feet.



THE ALBERT DICKINSON CO. CHICAGO

1903
Alfred J. Brown
Seed Co.
GRAND RAPIDS,
MICH.

